



# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 235

6 December 1983

#### JAPAN

Government to Withhold Aid to Peace-Keeping Force	C 1
Foreign Ministry Official To Visit Vietnam	C 1
Officials Study Unitary Tax on U.S. Firms	C 1
Yamaha Drops Plans for U.S. Production	C 2
Political Parties Begin Election Campaigns	C 3
Nakasone Delivers Speech	C 4
JSP Leader Speaks	C 6
Komeito Chief Opens Campaign	C 7
DSP Leader Maps Strategy	C 8
Tanaka, Opponent Begin Race	C 9
JCP Lists Goals	C 10
84.5 Million Eligible To Vote in Election	C 11
Ishibashi Says Tanaka Source of All Evils	C 12
Briefs: Grant to Sri Lanka; Grant to Bolivia	C 12

#### NORTH KOREA

U.S. Navy Chief's Visit to South Noted	D 1
VRPR: South's Corruption Punishment Bill Scored	D 1
[HYONGMYONG CHONSON 30 Nov]	
NODONG SINMUN Reviews, Praises DCRK Proposal [24 Nov]	D 11
NODONG SINMUN Views Various U.S.-Related Issues	D 12
Missile Deployment in Europe [3 Dec]	D 12
Reagan's Talks With Israel's Shamir [4 Dec]	D 13
Planned Isolation of Cuba [5 Dec]	D 14
Meetings With Nicaraguans [6 Dec]	D 14

#### SOUTH KOREA

Reportage, Reaction to North's Infiltration Attempt	E 1
Chon Urges Condemnation [KOREA TIMES 6 Dec]	E 1
Report on Spies' Gear	E 2
TONG-A ILBO Editorial [5 Dec]	E 2
KOREA HERALD Article [6 Dec]	E 3
Chon Receives U.S. Chief of Naval Operations	E 4
Appeals Trial of Chinese Hijackers To Begin 6 Dec	E 4
[KOREA HERALD 6 Dec]	
Japan's Kishi Visits for Talks on Cooperation	E 5
More on Talks With Chon	E 5
Cultural Exchanges To Increase	E 5
Anniversary Celebration Agreed on	E 6
Parties Agree on Election Law Revision	E 6
[KOREA HERALD 6 Dec]	
'Dissident' Professors To Be Reinstated	E 6

## MONGOLIA

Batmonh Interviewed on Andropov Statement	F 1
Foreign Minister Favors Security for USSR	F 1
Leaders Send Greeting on Lao National Day	F 2

## KAMPUCHEA

Foreign Trade Union Delegations Arrive	H 1
Officials Visit, Thank PRK, SRV Army Units	H 1
Defense Minister Cables Cuban Counterpart	H 1
KANGTOAP PADEVOAT Marks United Front Anniversary	H 2
'KAMPUCHEA' Notes Founding Anniversary of KUFNCD	H 3
Success of Radio Voice of Kampuchean People Noted	H 4
Sihanouk Forces Attack Heng Samrin, SRV Troops	H 4
[Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 5 Dec]	

## THAILAND

Sitthi Postpones U.S. Trip Until 9 Dec	J 1
King Sends Greetings on Lao National Day	J 1
General Han Given New Duties in Defense Post	J 1

## VIETNAM

NHAN DAN Views Andropov's Euromissiles Statement [30 Nov]	K 1
SRV-USSR Goods Exchange Value To Increase	K 3
Hu Yaobang's Japan Trip Opposed Peace, Progress	K 3
SRV Commemorates Kampuchea Revolution Anniversary	K 4
CPV Secretariat Directive	K 4
VFF Organizes Solidarity Month	K 5
Hanoi Establishes Amity Branch	K 5
Editorial Marks KUFNCD Anniversary [NHAN DAN 2 Dec]	K 5
SRV Details Assistance to Kampuchea Transportation	K 6
Vietnam Greets Thailand's National Day	K 7
Truong Chinh Greets Thai King	K 7
Thai Envoy Gives Reception	K 7
DPRK Premier Sends Condolences to Pham Van Dong	K 8
Hanoi Welcomes GDR Solidarity Delegation	K 8
Polish Labor Delegation To Discuss Job Training	K 8
SRV, Finland Sign Agreement on Building Shipyard	K 8
Nguyen Co Thach Receives PLO Representative	K 9
SRV Celebrates Cuban Armed Forces Day	K 10
Van Tien Dung Message	K 10
Cuban Attache Hosts Reception	K 11
Mozambican Minister Thanks SRV for Food Relief	K 11
Briefs: Leaders Works Published	K 11

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Nguyen Co Thach To Visit 15-20 March 1984	M 1
Ties To Be Established With Central America	M 1
Hawke Congratulates Party Leader on Elections	M 1
Briefs: New Planes for Qantas	M 1

## INDONESIA

Papua New Guinea's Somare Arrives in Jakarta	N	1
Meeting With Suharto	N	1
AFP Report on Talks	N	1
Somare on ASEAN Membership	N	2
State Banquet Held	N	2
Gambian Foreign Minister Ends Visit 5 Dec	N	3
Mokhtar Leaves for Islamic Conference in Dhaka	N	3

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Mahathir: Compromise Possible on Amendments [NEW STRAITS TIMES 4 Dec]	O	1
'Positive' Message From Rulers	O	2
Libya To Provide Aid to Islamic University	O	2

## PHILIPPINES

KBL Reaches Compromise on Vice Presidency	P	1
Marcos Proposes Plebiscite for January	P	1
Agrava Board Discourages Foreign Depositions	P	1
Air Force Officer Says Galman Killed Aquino	P	2
Four Rebels, One Marine Killed in Baguio	P	3
Enrile Doubts NPA Ability To Launch Offensive	P	3
Fertilizer Supply Continues to Decline	P	3

GOVERNMENT TO WITHHOLD AID TO PEACE-KEEPING FORCE

OW051257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 5 KYODO -- Japan will not go ahead with its planned aid to the international peace-keeping force in Lebanon because of renewed military tensions in the country involving the United States and Syria, Foreign Ministry sources said Monday.

The sources referred to the first direct U.S.-Syrian clash in which at least two American aircraft were shot down by Syrian gunners Sunday. This was followed by heavy exchanges of fire between Americans and Syrians, killing eight American Marines. Foreign Ministry officials expressed concern that the U.S.-Syrian military clash may grow though on a limited scale.

The government has been considering extending aid to the peace-keeping force composed of Americans, French and Italians but the situation has changed over the weekend, the sources said. This is interpreted here as an indication that the government will set aside the aid issue at least for the time being.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited the United States earlier this year and said he will positively consider providing aid to the peace-keeping force as requested by the United States.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL TO VISIT VIETNAM

OW060305 Tokyo KYODO in English 0238 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 6 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday said a high-level Foreign Ministry official will visit Vietnam before long in a bid to maintain dialogue with Hanoi although Tokyo's stance condemning the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea remains unchanged.

Abe told a press meeting following a regular Cabinet meeting that Hiroshi Hashimoto, director general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, was charged with the mission. A Foreign Ministry source said that Hashimoto will leave Japan December 14 and is expected to stay several days in Hanoi.

Questioned whether Hashimoto would talk with Vietnamese officials on resumption of Japan's economic assistance to Vietnam, which was frozen in the wake of the Vietnamese intrusion of Kampuchea in early 1979, Abe briefly said, he may not. Abe said Hashimoto's visit was arranged in return of the visit by Vietnamese Foreign Vice Minister Ha Van Lau to Japan in late last March.

During his stay in Hanoi, Hashimoto will exchange views with his counterparts on broader range of international and bilateral relations and elaborate Japan's position on a series of international events, Abe added. The Tokyo government recently decided to extend 100,000 dollars to Vietnam as humanitarian aid following recent typhoon damage there, although Foreign Minister Abe said Japan has not changed its stance of freezing economic assistance to Vietnam.

OFFICIALS STUDY UNITARY TAX ON U.S. FIRMS

OW060945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 6 KYODO -- Japan will appeal to the United States for abolition of the controversial unitary tax and plans to take retaliatory measures by imposing the same tax on U.S. corporations doing business in Japan if it is not abolished, government sources said Tuesday.



The sources said the Japanese Government is now moving to bring the issue to a sub-Cabinet level Japan-U.S. investment committee meeting scheduled for January 1984.

The government move is in reaction to a U.S. Supreme Court decision Monday that rejected an appeal by the Netherlands-based Shell Petroleum N.V. on the unitary tax issue in California, the sources said.

Shell's appeal on behalf of its U.S. subsidiaries was against a high court ruling that the Netherlands-based group had no right to challenge California's unitary tax.

The unitary tax is based on the worldwide income of a corporation and its subsidiaries. Currently 14 American states, including California and Florida, are employing the tax system.

Japanese corporations doing business in California, such as Sony, Kyocera and Matsushita Electric Industrial, have been asked to pay additional taxes by the state government in accordance with the unitary tax system. These companies are preparing to file a suit with the U.S. District Court, arguing that the unitary tax itself is illegal under the U.S. Constitution.

But the Supreme Court decision apparently dimmed the outlook for potential Japanese plaintiffs, a Kyocera official said.

Japanese Government officials said Japan cannot object to the judgment of U.S. judiciary authorities but pointed out that the unitary tax hampers Japanese investments in the U.S. and runs counter to the principle of the Japan-U.S. tax treaty calling for avoidance of double taxation, according to the sources.

The Japanese Government will stress these points to officials of the White House and U.S. Trade Representative office (USTR) in seeking abolition of the tax system or exemption of application of the system to foreign corporations, the sources said.

At the same time, the Japanese Government is expecting the U.S. Government to restrict the state government's power to impose state taxes through administrative guidance or legislation, they said.

#### YAMAHA DROPS PLANS FOR U.S. PRODUCTION

OW060559 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 6 KYODO -- Yamaha Motor Co. has dropped a plan to branch out into the United States, originally intended to deal with increased U.S. import tariffs on motorcycles.

The company has made the decision after taking into careful consideration anticipated costs of U.S. production, including locally-procured parts and components, officials said.

Such costs could prove to be considerably higher than in Japan, largely offsetting benefits of U.S. production when the interim U.S. tariff measure expires six years later, they said.

In a move apparently aimed at giving Harley-Davidson Motor Co. -- the sole U.S. motorcycle manufacturer -- time to improve its competitive position, the U.S. Government last April raised the import tariff on motorcycles, from 4.4 to 49.4 percent.

The surcharge is to be phased out in stages.

POLITICAL PARTIES BEGIN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

OWG30841 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 3 KYODO -- Japan's political parties Saturday officially started campaigning for the December 18 general election, dubbed a crucial test for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP).

Speaking to 200 LDP workers and supporters to kick off the campaign in front of the LDP headquarters in central Tokyo, Nakasone said: "political ethics is not a problem involving only an individual as charged by opposition parties." Nakasone was defending his main political backer, former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka convicted in the largest post-war bribery scandal in Japan. He said what the nation's 84.2 million voters are asked to answer in the election is whether they support the administrative reform plans and tax cuts his administration is carrying out.

Nakasone lashed out at opposition parties for stalling Diet (parliament) business for more than one month this autumn over their demand Tanaka give up his House of Representatives (lower house) seat to take responsibility for involvement in the Lockheed payoff scandal. "This is serious violation of political ethics because dietmen's main responsibility is deliberations," he said.

Tanaka was sentenced to four years in prison by the Tokyo District Court in October for taking 500 million yen (2.1 million dollars) in bribes from U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed while in office in the early 1970's. Tanaka, who was instrumental in pushing at least three politicians to power including Nakasone as the behind-the-scene kingmaker, immediately appealed to the Tokyo high court and said he would never resign. With Diet proceedings stalled for so long, Nakasone, in power since November last year, decided to disband the lower house for an early general election.

Nakasone later Saturday drove to in front of Ikebukuro Station in western Tokyo and told about 4,000 people the coming election is to be fought over his administrative reform efforts. "We should never be defeated for the prestige of this nation and the livelihood of the people," Nakasone said.

At stake in the general election are 511 seats in the powerful lower house where the conservative party, in power since 1955, enjoyed a comfortable majority with 286 seats before its dissolution last month. Attention is focused whether the LDP can continue to control the Diet with a comfortable majority.

All opposition parties are all out to minimize the margin of the LDP majority or reverse the lower house strength in their favor. Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the major opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Saturday told a crowd of 3,000 in front of Shibuya Station it was his party that drove the LDP to dissolve the lower house. "This is a crucial election. Are you for the JSP defending peace and democracy or are you for the LDP trying to expand military?" Ishibashi, who became chairman this autumn, asked.

In their respective speeches the heads of all other opposition parties also characterized the general election as one to seek the voters' verdict on the Tanaka affair.

Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri said more than 80 percent of Japanese want Tanaka to resign from national politics, adding: "this is an election over the Lockheed ruling."

In defiance of opposition and public outcries, Tanaka, 65, is standing as a candidate in his constituency in Niigata Prefecture and political analysts are unanimous in predicting he is a sure winner despite the guilty court verdict. After the Lockheed scandal broke in 1976, Tanaka left the LDP and became a conservative independent, but he wields strong political influence as leader of the largest LDP faction.

The registrations were closed at 5 p.m. Saturday. Election management officials said 848 people are to compete for the 511 lower house seats from 130 constituencies throughout the nation. The candidate figure is the second lowest in postwar history following the 1980 election in which only 835 ran as candidates.

The ruling LDP put up 337 official candidates, the JSP 144, Komeito 59, the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] 54, the Japan Communist Party [JCP] 129, the New Liberal Club [NLC] 17, and the United Social Democratic Party four.

There are five additional candidates recommended by the LDP, two by the JSP, one by Komeito, one by the DSP, three by the JCP and one by the NLC. The remaining 91 belong to minor parties or are independents. Political sources said the LDP might add several other candidates before election day.

Preelection party strength in the lower chamber was: The LDP (286), the JSP (101), Komeito (34), the DSP (31), the JCP (29), the NLC (10) and the USDP (three). There were 4 independents and 13 vacancies.

#### Nakasone Delivers Speech

OW050131 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1030 GMT 3 Dec 83

[From NHK special feature: "Election Race Begins Across the Archipelago" -- LDP President Yasuhiro Nakasone's first public speech in the House of Representatives election campaign, delivered in Ikebukuro, Tokyo, on 3 December -- recorded]

[Text] I think that the purpose of the Diet dissolution this time is to carry out administrative reform and that the purpose of the coming election is to begin that reform. What pledge do I wish to make to the electorate? First, to carry out administrative reform and a tax cut. The last Diet was called a Diet for administrative reform, but we also carried out a tax cut. You know what attitude the opposition has taken on these matters? I want you, the voters, to watch what attitude the opposition will take on the administrative reform and tax cut issues in the regular session of the next Diet.

We will unflinchingly push forward administrative reform and boldly implement a 1 trillion yen tax cut next year. The gentlemen of the JSP, the JCP and other opposition parties demanded a tax cut, but they refused to attend the last Diet session. The JSP and the JCP in particular opposed the tax cut bill in the upper house. I seriously doubt whether this is an attitude any political party should take if it cares for the livelihood of the people.

Second, I ask the voters to judge our foreign policy which has turned Japan into a state that has international prestige. Look back to just 1 year ago. At that time Japan was ostracized in the world. It was attacked from all quarters over trade frictions and the defense issue. We found it absolutely necessary to end this ostracism and to expand trade so that we could create an international climate that allowed Japanese to walk with pride. I worked hard to this end. As you know, as a result, Japan has come to have a bigger say and to play a bigger role. I want you to judge the results of my diplomatic efforts over the past year.

Third, I will boldly carry out political reform designed to establish political ethics. The most important thing about political ethics is for the whole political world to make a thoroughgoing review of the workings of party politics and to tackle the task of improving politics as a joint task so that unfortunate anomalies can be prevented. This is most basic. To this end, we proposed six measures including, for instance, the requirement for Cabinet members to disclose their assets, amendments to the law on dietmen's testimony, and a revision of the election law designed to reduce election costs. As a result, a political ethics committee was formed in the upper house. In this way we endeavor to set norms for dietmen to guide them in their daily behavior and management of political funds so that unfortunate cases will not occur. I believe this is how politicians should strive for political ethics.

Well, with my diplomatic tasks accomplished for the time being, I will now concentrate on domestic affairs. The first task above everything else, concerns the economy. When the economy improves, bonuses will go up. So will salaries. Therefore, improving politics is basic to improving the economy. Fortunately, business conditions have begun to perk up briskly. From November through December the economy has been rapidly recovering as you may have read in the newspapers this morning. Next year we will take bold measures to accelerate the pace and speed recovery.

The second task concerns education. We will resolutely carry out educational reform by working as hard as we are doing with administrative reform. We will carry out educational reform in a responsible manner. We will do away with overemphasis on scores in school board achievement tests and change the entrance examination system. Memorizing is not everything. For primary school children, such basic training as spiritual education and education to teach them how to live a worthy life as individuals is important.

The biggest fault with the current educational system -- 6 years for elementary school and 3 years for junior high -- is caused by the introduction of the American system. Individualism has found its way into education. That is not necessarily bad. However, there is a Christian background in the United States. In Japan, there is no such religious background. It is only natural that the introduction of individualism here should give rise to violence. Japan has had long-standing Confucian and Buddhist traditions and morals. We totally disregarded them and gave undivided attention to American education, thereby creating a big social problem. In this connection we should begin with tackling basic problems in thinking about education. Thus we should help elementary school children acquire such basic, traditionally Japanese virtues as respect for parents and kinship among brothers and sisters. I will carry out a great educational reform to eliminate violence and do away with latchkey children. I feel that this is the biggest task in the general settling of accounts in postwar politics.

The international situation is very severe. The biggest task for politicians concerns the question of how to prevent nuclear war and help mankind to survive. We will continue to devote our energies to eliminating nuclear arms. However, we must defend our country on our own. The socialists, especially Mr. Ishibashi, advocate unarmed neutrality, but frankly it is rather a call for unarmed surrender.

Ishibashi wrote in a book that, in case of an emergency, it would be better to raise our hands in surrender. Here is a national leader who calls for raising our hands from the beginning. He is in fact inviting aggression.

Why were we robbed of our northern territories? In the confusion that followed the end of the war, the Soviet Union did not think of seizing these territories. However, because there were not troops, no Americans nor anyone else, on the four northern islands, the Soviets moved in there on a grand scale, which led to the present situation.



If we do not defend our country for ourselves, the entire Japanese archipelago will go the same way as the four northern islands. Do you approve of the JSP's call for unarmed surrender, which would lead to that kind of situation? Absolutely not, we cannot approve of it.

The coming election is a watershed which will decide Japan's fate from the Eighties to the Nineties. In this sense we are fighting now at the risk of our lives. I ask you to please cast your vote, a vote of patriotism and sincerity, for the LDP. [Applause]

#### JSP Leader Speaks

OWO50135 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1030 GMT 3 Dec 83

[From NHK special feature: "Election Race Begins Across the Archipelago" -- JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi's first public speech in the House of Representatives election campaign, delivered in Shibuya, Tokyo, on 3 December -- recorded]

[Text] I find that most people, in their answers to press and television questionnaires and in their remarks in interviews with these mass media, have clearly expressed the desire to take the Lockheed verdict into account when they vote in the forthcoming election. I feel from the bottom of my heart that people are really reliable.

There is one more thing that I would like to point out here. I have served in the Diet for nearly 29 years, but this will be the first election in which we have succeeded in forcing the prime minister to hold an election against his own will. I feel happy over this success.

I would like to appeal to you to pay particular attention to the issue of clean politics in the forthcoming election. Who is controlling today's politics in Japan? Regrettably, it is somebody who has been sentenced to 4 years in jail. It is a shame if we cannot do anything about this. Nevertheless, this is the reality we face today. The LDP even obstructed moves to present to a Diet plenary session a resolution calling for Tanaka's surrender of his Diet seat. We are sorry about this, but now we have no choice but to ask you to pass your judgment. This is the reality we face today.

Dear citizens, I hope that you will carry out this cleanup job. Otherwise, we will be allowing a wrongdoer to remain the No. 1 strongman. To allow such things to happen lacks any educational value. We now face such serious problems as juvenile delinquency and home and school violence. What can we rightfully tell young people if we do not do anything about this reality?

Second, I would like to stress that a limit must be put on Mr Nakasone's politics, which gives first priority to a military buildup. As you all know, Japan's state finances are now on the verge of total collapse. Despite these fiscal difficulties, Mr Nakasone now plans to purchase, in the next 5 years, more than 200 aircraft such as F-15 fighters -- an F-15 fighter costs as much as 12 billion yen -- and Lockheed-produced P-3C anti-submarine patrol planes. What a huge amount of money this would cost!

At any rate, Mr Nakasone is very eager to step up military buildup. State finances are in a critical state and the military buildup requires an exorbitantly large amount of money. How is Mr Nakasone going to solve this? In the end, it is your livelihood that will suffer. Welfare spending will be curtailed, education budgets will be reduced, labor conditions will worsen. The government says it cannot help this because it has not enough money. Can you really accept such an excuse? Worse still, the government plans to increase taxes to a considerable degree after the elections.

It will undoubtedly seek an increase in taxes by several trillion yen, primarily through the introduction of large-size consumption taxes. This is indeed an absurd design. What you want now is not an increase in taxes, but their reduction. Your deepest desire is to have business activity revived and the current economic recession ended in some way, is it not?

We must choose between military buildup and improvement of livelihood. We cannot have both of them together. Moreover, I want you to consider this: For whom will those troops, the troops that have been reinforced through the government's military buildup policy at the expense of your livelihood, fight? Are they supposed to fight for Japan? In this connection, Mr Nakasone has aptly expressed his real intentions. He said something about the common destiny of Japan and the United States.

Until several years ago the government said that Japan's Self-Defense Forces would exclusively be used for defensive purposes. It said that the Self-Defense Forces existed for the cause of defending Japan if it is attacked by any foreign country. However, it does not say this any longer. Under the pretext of safeguarding sealanes, it now says that the troops will fight in areas 1,000 sea miles away from the country. It has begun to assert that fighting 1,000 sea miles away will not violate the Constitution. This assertion is a preparation for further steps. For whom will the troops fight? Please, realize truly what this says about their real nature.

Can we further develop this democracy, which we have acquired for the first time in our 2,000-year history? Or, should we begin taking the dangerous road of Mr Nakasone who is arguing that we should have a total settlement of postwar politics, that postwar politics were a mistake, that we should return to old-time conditions, and that we should revise the Constitution? We now stand at the crossroads and we must make a choice. I ask you for your sensible judgment from the bottom of my heart. [applause]

#### Komeito Chief Opens Campaign

OW050155 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1030 GMT 3 Dec 83

[From NHK Special Feature: "Election Race Begins Across the Archipelago" -- Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri's first public speech in the House of Representatives election campaign, delivered in Ueno, Tokyo, 3 December -- recorded]

[Text] It is safe to say that the upcoming 37th election is, in short, a Lockheed verdict election. I believe that this name is quite appropriate.

It is Komeito's desire to somehow free the country from the 28-year long continuous, retrogressive rule of the LDP which relies on the power of money, hunts for concessions, and is smeared by graft and corruption. Through the upcoming election, our party wants to unflinchingly put an end to the LDP's 28-year-long plutocratic politics. Our party hopes that the upcoming election will mark a start of efforts to establish political ethics in Japan. This is why we heartily ask you for your help and stress the need for Komeito to win.

At the same time, we want to point out the extremely dangerous nature of Nakasone's strong remarks, remarks which he has been making since the beginning of this year, that the Constitution should be revised.

Therefore, through the election we should check Mr Nakasone's moves to implement the policies of military expansion and constitutional amendment. Through the election, we must find the way for Japan to achieve disarmament and peace. To attain these goals, I ask you to help Komeito to win unflinchingly in the election.



What Mr Nakasone did in the past 1 year has been characterized by setbacks in welfare, education, and in annuities and medical treatment for aged people. These setbacks should be stopped by all means.

There is another move that should be stopped. It is the scheme to increase taxes. This scheme has finally revealed the true nature of the LDP. The party plans to sharply increase taxes next year or sometime thereafter. It often hinted at this plan in the recent Diet session. Will you vote for the LDP, which seeks to reduce welfare, or Komeito, which works for its promotion? This is the momentous choice you must make in the upcoming election.

In the simultaneous upper and lower house elections in 1980, the LDP gained an absolute majority, while Komeito suffered a setback, decreasing its seats from 58 to 34. You have seen that resulted from this Komeito setback in Japanese politics. What should you do to change this political situation? Help us rid ourselves of the LDP's current absolute majority in the Diet and somehow create a state of parity between the ruling and opposition parties. [applause]

Despite many difficulties, Komeito is working to cooperate with the Democratic Socialist Party and the JSP in the upcoming election. We engage in this cooperation among opposition parties in the belief that otherwise we cannot change Japanese politics. [applause]

Therefore, our rival in the upcoming election is the LDP. The opposition parties should under no circumstances pull each other's legs for their own particular benefits in the election. They must join hands. This is our party's resolve. [applause]

#### DSP Leader Maps Strategy

OW050515 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1030 GMT 3 Dec 83

[From NHK Special Feature: "Election Race Begins Across the Archipelago" -- Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki's first public speech in the House of Representatives election campaign, delivered on 3 December in Shinbashi, Tokyo -- recorded]

[Text] It could be very well said that the Japanese people have suffered under the so-called politics of darkness [Yami seiji] under a general of darkness [yami shogun]. We are aware that the upcoming election should wipe out this darkness. With this awareness the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] resolves the deal a crushing blow to the LDP and its money politics.

Regarding government policies, let me point out three important things. First of all, we must resolutely oppose the LDP line of seeking a tax increase. We must block the attempt for a tax hike. We must also declare a new war against the JSP, which is resolutely and absolutely opposed to the administrative reform program. [applause]

The DSP is determined to block a tax increase and, at the same time, help carry out the administrative reform program. In order to achieve these two goals, the DSP will work out its own fiscal and economic programs based on the line indicated by the ad hoc administrative reform research council.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us work together to have a tax cut carried out in a clear-cut manner, which is the wish of all of us.

Second, I must point out the current problems relating to education and welfare. In the education area, one must not forget the fact that the LDP's present political posture centering on money and power is responsible for today's destruction, and that equally responsible is the so-called Japan Teachers Union and the way the members of this union have been treating children since the end of World War II. In other words, the attitude of school teachers and the (ideological) substance of what they teach our

Ladies and gentlemen, don't you agree that these are things that have caused the destruction of education as we see today. Especially, in recent years, the LDP has appeared to regard money and power as things almighty. This attitude of the ruling party has been poisoning our children's minds, and moreover, it is threatening to destroy the minds of their parents, too.

Through the upcoming election, the DSP will work to regain the true spirit of the Japanese people in the education area. We will also present a welfare line to build the required firm foundations to achieve that goal. Based on a basic review of all related policies, we will try to improve and expand on them. I earnestly count on you for your support. [applause]

Third, I believe that one of the issues to be decided in the election concerns the nation's security. Should voters choose the LDP-proposed course promising a revision of the Constitution and the building of Japan into a military giant? Is this the right course for the nation? Isn't it the same course that Japan went through in the past? Or, should voters choose the JSP- and JCP-proposed path of unarmed neutrality and of scrapping the Japan-U.S. security treaty? Or, the DSP-proposed line calling for self-defense capabilities of a reasonable size? For the right future course, can you think of anything better than what the DSP offers? Of the three options I have just mentioned, I firmly believe that the DSP line is the only realistic one.

If we should allow the present political corruption to remain unabated, it would mean the corruption of the Japanese people. I feel that we should put our resources together and make the upcoming election a starting point for political reform in this country, a new starting point. I ask you to support the DSP's effort. My No. 1 slogan to that end is: Crush the LDP's money politics! This is the most common slogan for all of us. We must destroy the LDP because of its corruption and its money politics.

My No. 2 slogan is: Centrist parties, take over leadership of the opposition from the JSP! I wish I could say that the DSP should take over. I must admit, however, that unfortunately this is still premature. Therefore, I ask you to help the centrist parties, with the DSP at the center, to win the leadership of the opposition camp. You will probably take away 30 to 40 seats from the LDP. I ask you to give all those seats you will take away from the LDP to the centrist parties. By doing so, we will be able to turn the election into a starting point for political reform.

I once again ask you for your support. Thank you.

Tanaka, Opponent Begin Race

OW031121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Nagaoka, Niigata Pref. Dec 3 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, convicted of accepting bribes and the focus of attention in the December 18 general election, Saturday kicked off his campaign by declaring he will never commit political suicide.

Speaking at a gathering of about 2,000 supporters, Tanaka, occasionally mixing his words in excitement, said: "You are all aware of the Lockheed case ruling. But I will never cut my own belly."

The gathering was organized by Tanaka's powerful Ehaszankai support group to send the 65-year-old politician, dubbed Japan's kingmaker, to the general election on a tide of euphoria. On entering the Nagaoka City Kanko Kaikan Hall, Tanaka was greeted by shouts of welcome and a storm of applause from his supporters in the third constituency of Niigata Prefecture. The constituency has kept him in the Diet (parliament) for 36 years straight. He waved expansively to his supporters and apologized for causing trouble through his involvement in the Lockheed payoff scandal.

Tanaka was sentenced to four years in prison by Tokyo District Court in October for accepting massive bribes from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to promote its aircraft sales to a domestic airline company while in office from 1972 to 1974. He immediately appealed to Tokyo high court. His declaration that he would never relinquish his lower house seat sparked outcries not only for opposition parties but also some forces within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) that oppose his alliance with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Tanaka, who left the LDP after the scandal was unearthed to become an independent conservative, is the most powerful political figure in Japan today as leader of the largest LDP faction. He was a prime mover behind moves to push Nakasone to power in November 1982. He told supporters Saturday that it is the duty of a Dietman to carry out political deliberations in the Diet (parliament). He was referred to a stalemate in the Diet now lasting more than one month caused by opposition demands that an "oust-Tanaka" resolution he brought to a vote in a lower house plenary session. Nakasone defended Tanaka and dissolved the lower house late last month to set the stage for a general election this month -- the first in three and a half years. "I have never done anything which I must be ashamed of before God," Tanaka said Saturday.

His constituency is the center of national attention because of popular writer Akiyuki Nosaka's surprise announcement that he will challenge Tanaka by running in the same district. Nosaka, 53, gave up his upper house seat to run in the election. He has said he will fight for the cause of democracy by undermining Tanaka's "money-power politics."

Speaking to supporters in front of his election office here, Nosaka said Japan should get rid of Tanaka-type politics to defend democracy. He questioned whether Tanaka's influence has really brought riches to this poor prefecture through massive public works projects. "I simply hope Mr. Tanaka will return home to crown his life by writing his autobiography," he said.

#### JCP Lists Goals

OW051441 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1030 GMT 3 Dec 83

[From NHK Special Feature: "Election Race Begins Across the Archipelago" -- JCP Presidium Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa's first campaign speech in the House of Representatives election campaign, delivered on 3 December in Ikebukuro, Tokyo -- recorded]

[Text] The significance of the upcoming general election is that you, the people of this country, deliver your judgment on the Nakasone Cabinet, which is acting unhesitatingly in disregard of the interests and livelihood of the people, and of democracy and peace.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is just 1 year since Prime Minister Nakasone assumed office. What has the LDP government done under him in the past year? It has precisely been what the people feared that he would. The danger we had pointed out in the Diet came true, although with greater velocity and intensity than anticipated.

First of all, the Nakasone administration continued to protect Kakuei Tanaka. Even after Tanaka's conviction, it continued defending him, even following orders from the Tanaka army in carrying out the dissolution of the Diet. The ex-prime minister, who sold the nation for foreign bribes, is still dominating Japanese politics. Could a Japan tolerating this situation call itself a democratic nation? The Japanese Constitution stipulates that the people are the masters of this country.

The disparity is bigger than the 3.94-fold in the 1980 election which the Supreme Court ruled as "an unconstitutional state" on November 7.

ISHIBASHI SAYS TANAKA SOURCE OF ALL EVILS

OWO51123 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Niigata Dec 5 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the major opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Monday called on Japanese voters to hand down a severe election verdict on politicians implicated in the Lockheed payoff scandal.

Ishibashi told reporters at a hotel in this central Japan city the people should severely punish those involved in the bribery scandal through the December 18 general election. "If political purification doesn't progress, the significance of the election will be lost," Ishibashi said. Politicians implicated in the Lockheed scandal, the largest in postwar Japan, include Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's main political patron.

Ishibashi, who was picked as JSP head this autumn, proposed revisions in the political fund regulation law to prevent the recurrence of such bribery scandals. He said his party would be ready not to accept political funds from labor unions if the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) stops accepting funds from business enterprises. Ishibashi also proposed the creation of a supra-partisan league among dietmen (parliamentarians) for political purification.

The general election was called by Nakasone after a six-week Diet deadlock over opposition demands that Tanaka resign from the Diet to take responsibility for accepting massive bribes from the U.S. aircraft corporation. Tanaka was sentenced to four years in prison in October but immediately appealed the ruling and said he would never give up his Diet seat, sparking outcries not only from the opposition camp but also those LDP forces opposed to the Nakasone-Tanaka alliance.

Ishibashi Monday described Tanaka, dubbed Japan's kingmaker, as the source of all evils and said his party will go all out to oust Tanaka from national politics. He said the JSP possibly could increase its lower house seats from the pre-dissolution 100 to 120. The conservative LDP held 285 seats in the 511-member lower house before it was disbanded November 28.

BRIEFS

GRANT TO SRI LANKA -- Tokyo 22 Nov KYODO -- Japan and Sri Lanka Monday exchanged official documents in Colombo on a 1.2 billion yen (5.1 million dollar) grant, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. The ministry said the Japanese aid is designed to assist the Sri Lanka Government in its project to improve drinking water supply. The notes were exchanged between Japanese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Hiroshi Otaka and Dr. W.M. Tilakaratna, secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning of Sri Lanka. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0149 GMT 22 Nov 83 OW]

GRANT TO BOLIVIA -- Tokyo Dec 1 KYODO -- Japan has signed an agreement to provide Bolivia with a maximum 500 million yen (2.2 million dollars) grant for the country's agricultural projects to increase food supply, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. Notes on the aid were exchanged between the two governments Wednesday in La Paz, Bolivia. The South American country plans to use the aid mainly to improve food production in the altiplano -- high plateau and valley areas in southwestern Bolivia -- the ministry said. Floods and droughts have hit the country in recent years, causing acute food shortages. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 1 Dec 83 OW]



However, in politicking, the Nakasone administration is in the grip of the Tanaka army. In the foreign policy and security area it is under the control of Ronald Reagan of the United States. For domestic political and economic decisions and measures concerning the people's livelihood, it takes its orders from big businesses. If the Nakasone administration should be allowed to stay in as it is now, there would be no room at all for the people, who represent the nation's sovereignty, to have their voices heard.

Speaking of the people's livelihood, the JCP demands 2 trillion yen in a tax cut and an end to any tax hike attempt, a minimum of 100,000 yen to each family in a monthly payment under a national annuity program, restoration of the free medical care program for the aged, and a sharp increase in the budget for medium- and small-size enterprises.

Ladies and gentlemen, Japan would have enough resources for the implementation of all these programs if it were not for the LDP's way of thinking giving priority to military buildup and the interests of big business.

The question is how the nation's political trend should be changed. By changing the trend, we can make a political renovation in this country. For such a change, however, we cannot count on those parties that, while calling themselves opposition parties, would slide into a collusion with the LDP at a crucial moment, giving a helping hand to its maladministration.

The recent drama of the Diet dissolution was a good example. Even mass media widely criticized it, raising the question of who actually carried it out, and for what.

A few days ago, in a telephone interview program broadcast by a Kyushu radio station, I was asked about the purpose of the dissolution. When I answered that it was dissolved by a decision of the Tanaka Army in order to protect Kakuei Tanaka, the interviewer responded, "Well, you say so, Mr Fuwa, but all the opposition parties except the JCP cooperated in bringing about the dissolution, didn't they? What would you say about this situation?"

Ladies and gentlemen, what we have seen in the Diet was a vivid demonstration of collusion in politicking in its true colors. The JCP is the only political party that can wipe out such collusion. Nothing but a big advance of the JCP, which always defends the people's interests and never colludes with any one in any misconduct, can do it. We had that big advance 11 years ago to introduce a new breeze in the Diet. The upcoming election is being held in the same month, December. I call on you for your great support, so that the JCP can make another big advance and again stir a fresh breeze in the Diet. [applause]

#### 84.5 MILLION ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN ELECTION

OW051211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 5 KYODO -- Eligible voters for the December 18 election of the House of Representatives total 84,483,256, the Home Affairs Ministry announced Monday.

The total, representing an increase of about 3.2 million or 3.95 percent from the previous general election in June 1980, breaks down to 40,942,593 males and 43,540,663 females.

The number of voters per seat up for election is the largest in the fourth constituency of Chiba Prefecture at 362,041, 4.41 times the smallest, at 83,032, in the fifth constituency of Hyogo Prefecture. On the national average, one lower house seat represents 165,329 voters.

U.S. NAVY CHIEF'S VISIT TO SOUTH NOTED

SK060419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- The U.S. Navy chief of staff flew into South Korea on December 5, according to "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" in Seoul. While staying in South Korea, he would discuss the "problem of military cooperation," the "problem of increasing naval cooperation" and other problems with the puppet defence minister, the puppet navy chief of staff and other brasshats of the puppet army.

This is part of the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to carry into practice the war plan they have worked out by sending their top-level war servants to South Korea one after another in recent period.

Frequent visits of U.S. imperialist warmaniacs to South Korea clearly show that the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to unleash another war of aggression in Korea is becoming ever more undisguised.

VRPR: SOUTH'S CORRUPTION PUNISHMENT BILL SCORED

SK041325 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[HYONGMYONG CHONSON 30 November article: "True Picture of the Corruption and Irregularities Committed by the Chongwadae Clan"]

[Text] Public opinion is now divided over a bill purported to deal with certain types of economic crimes by imposing severe penalties.

In particular, the daily growing voices deriding and denouncing Chon Tu-hwan in this connection have become the recent trend of public opinion. It is, therefore, natural for all walks of life in society to raise their voices in condemnation of Chon Tu-hwan: How come Chon Tu-hwan has facial skin thicker than the skin of a bear's foot? Chon Tu-hwan is the one criminal who has committed special types of economic crimes. In order to punish the corrupt criminals, we must punish their boss.

Since the so-called bill purporting to sentence to death the economic criminals who have committed acts of fraud, blackmail, and embezzlement totaling more than 5 billion won and to sentence to prison terms, including life imprisonment, those who have committed economic crimes involving less than 5 billion won has been initiated by none other than the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, the chieftain of corruption and irregularities, the people cannot remain silent about this.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan, who has constantly bred corruption and irregularities to an extreme extent in an evil climate where lawlessness and injustice run rampant, will never be able to cover up his criminal nature as a flagrant person of corruption and irregularities who has made himself South Korea's richest man by squandering and appropriating the bloody taxes collected from the people, no matter how many laws he may fabricate and enact and no matter how many deceptive tricks he may employ.

By hijacking timbers from Mt [word indistinct] in southern Vietnam and by stealing and selling military supplies when he was serving as a regimental commander of the South Korean Army participating in Vietnam war, Chon Tu-hwan amassed wealth. And by accepting huge amounts of money and bribes when he was at Army Headquarters as general in charge of the special warfare staff and as a member of army promotion reviewing committee, he has become one of the richest men in South Korea.



As the saying goes, when a Buddhist monk realizes how sweet meat tastes he eats even the bedbugs in the temple, Chon Tu-hwan, who has come to savor the taste of money, has fully embarked upon the road of amassing wealth through corruption and irregularities after usurping power by the bayonet.

The acts of corruption and irregularity committed by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique while noisily clamoring about the expulsion of corruption and irregularities, clean politics, and the embodiment of a society of justice will not find equal in the crimes committed by predeceasing dictators in South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the symbol of greed, has already extracted some 200 billion won from those who had amassed wealth by corrupt and irregular means, such as Kim Chong-pil through blackmail, and has received a huge amount in kickbacks worth several hundred of millions of dollars from U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists and comprador capitalists in exchange for privileges given to them.

What is more, getting his hand on even former dictator Pak Chong-hui's properties, Chon Tu-hwan has pocketed hundreds of millions of dollars that Pak Chong-hui had deposited in foreign banks. And by having his followers commit all sorts of crimes such as fraud, blackmail, and illegal business, he has amassed vast wealth.

To a dictator, corruption and irregularities are inherent attributes. No dictator has ever amassed wealth on such an unprecedented scale through corruption and irregularities by employing crafty means as has the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. What is most characteristic and most heinous about the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fraud and deception is that he formed a large-scale group of swindlers, a group of swindlers that seeks money by exercising power, with his own relatives and his family members and by using it he has committed acts of corruption and irregularity as much as he could. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's nepotistic group of swindlers can be divided into two groups: one group formed with his own relatives and the other with the relatives of his wife, heading both groups himself.

The swindling group formed with his own relatives, such as Chon Tu-hwan's elder brother Chon Ki-hwan and his cousins U-hwan and Chang-hwan, and his brother-in-law [name indistinct], is headed by Chon Kyong-hwan, his younger brother. The other group of swindlers is formed with the relatives of Chon's wife, such as her father Yi Kyu-tong, her uncle Yi Kyu-kwang, and Chang Yong-cha, her uncle's wife, and many other relatives. This group is headed by Chon Tu-hwan's wife Yi Sun-cha.

In fact, all the incidents that have occurred since Chon Tu-hwan assumed power shaking all of South Korea, such as the incident concerning Hanguk Tire's idle land, incidents of power peddling, [name indistinct], corruption uncovered in three major banks, Chang Yong-cha's curb market scandal, the Myongsong Group scandal, the Chohung Bank scandal, and many other major large-scale scandals are ones in which either Chon Tu-hwan or his nepotistic group of swindlers are directly or indirectly involved.

These incidents, however, are only the tip of the iceberg. But if we scrutinize the exposed incidents, we can clearly see how sordidly and doggedly Chon Tu-hwan's nepotistic group of swindlers and imposters have committed acts of fraud and swindling.

#### The Chon Tu-hwan Clan's Acts of Deception and Swindling

Chon Kyong-hwan, (who plays the leading role) in the swindling group formed with Chon Tu-hwan's relatives, is an unprecedented gangster and a sordid man who is well-versed in deception, blackmail, and machinations along with his father, his elder brother Chon Tu-hwan, and other siblings.

Chon Kyong-hwan, who, under Pak Chong-hui's shadow, had (?oppressed numerous) political prisoners while serving at Chongwadae since 1976 as a security agent, devoted himself to deception and swindlings as soon as his brother, Chon Tu-hwan, took over the presidency, as if he were given another life. Lording it over the South Koreans as the No 2 man in power, Chon Kyong-hwan does whatever he likes as long as it makes him rich.

The scandal related to the import of U.S. rice, which is widely known to the world as the incident of a foreign exchange windfall, is an example that exposes a portion of the large-scale scandals committed by the Chon Tu-hwan nepotistic group of swindlers with Chon Kyong-hwan as its center. This was a large-scale fraud which Chon Kyong-hwan, approved by Chon Tu-hwan, carried out by using Kim Chu-ho, former administrator of Supply Administration, and Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon as perpetrators and with his cousin Chon U-hwan having the postevent situation in his hand.

On 23 January 1981, under Chon Kyong-hwan's instructions, the Supply Administration contracted with (?Parmi), one of the U.S. (?international) rice dealers, to purchase 200,000 tons of rice grown in the southern part of the United States at the price of \$449.9 per ton, a price higher than the international rice market price by 33 percent. When Chon Tu-hwan visited the United States in February, 1981, Chon Kyong-hwan, who was at that time deputy chief of the Presidential Security Force, went to the United States under the pretext of protecting the president, took care of the rice import matter on the site and put the final touches to the deal.

As has been exposed by U.S. rice dealer (?Connell), the profit made from this illegal transaction of rice amounted to several millions of dollars. Ten million dollars from this profit was sent directly to Chongwadae from the Supply Administration to be deposited in a Chongwadae cash box. Emboldened by his first such success, Chon Kyong-hwan, former chief of security force at Chongwadae, made Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon sign a contract with U.S. rice dealer (?Connell) on 13 February, 1981 to purchase U.S. rice on the same conditions.

At that time, every storehouse was full of foreign rice due to excessive imports and the domestic rice purchasing price lowered sharply, thus plunging peasants into hardships. It was obvious that importing more U.S.-produced rice under these circumstances would result in devastating the South Korean agriculture and in inflicting a heavier burden of foreign debts on the South Korean people. This notwithstanding, Chon Tu-hwan, who went crazy for making a big fortune with one swoop, imported a large amount of surplus rice from the United States and left it to rot.

When the scandal of importing U.S.-produced rice raised a problem in society, Chon Tu-hwan mobilized Kim Chun-song, deputy premier, Kim Chu-ho, director of the Supply Administration, Ko Kon, minister of agriculture and fisheries, and other ministers and vice ministers to deny the scandal. Chon Tu-hwan then had Kwon Chong-tal hold a unusual press conference at which he alleged that a hot discussion about this issue would not be beneficial to national interests. And Chon Tu-hwan shifted Chon Kyong-hwan from the post of the deputy director of the Presidential Security Force to the position of the secretary general of the headquarters of the Saemaul Movement and he directed Chon U-hwan, his cousin, to smoothly deal in imported U.S.-produced rice in order to profiteer.

Chon U-hwan, then chairman of the Central Council of the Grain Processing Association, forged the amount of the government-stocked rice, camouflaged the U.S.-produced rice into government-stocked rice, distributed it to the rice mills, which contracted with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the distribution of government-stocked rice, pioneered by selling it, and even deposited a great amount of money in the private cash box of Chongwadae.

What is worse is that, to gratify his U.S. masters and himself, Chon Tu-hwan turned down Burma's proposal for selling its rice at \$220 per ton and even perpetrated the U.S. (Agroprom) Company's purchase of the Burmese rice at the proposed price and its importation of 100 thousand tons of Burmese rice from the (Agroprom) Company at \$459 per ton. This fraudulent method was reused when wheat was imported from Australia.

In March 1982, Chon Kyong-hwan visited Australia at the invitation of (Michel Charleshold), minister of agriculture and fisheries of West Australia, who had visited the headquarters of the Saemaul Movement. Though he said that his trip was aimed at discussing ways for promoting economic cooperation and cooperation on agricultural technology between the two countries, Chon Kyong-hwan's visit to Australia was, indeed, a swindling junket to reach a final agreement on important Australian-produced wheat at a higher price than that of international markets. It is not known how much Chon Tu-hwan profited from this false transaction, but an official has said that he may have made millions of dollars.

When he visited Japan in November 1981 at the special direction of Chon Tu-hwan, Chon Kyong-hwan made a big fortune. In connection with Chin Kyong-hwan's visit to Japan, the 11 November MAINICHI SHIMBUN exposed as follows: Chon Kyong-hwan, secretary general of the headquarters of the Saemaul Movement, will make an unofficial visit to Japan under the pretext of an inspection for the Saemaul Movement. According to an informed source, Chon Kyong-hwan is the man Chon Tu-hwan trusts most, has visited various countries as a secret envoy, and has shown diplomatic capability. Chon Kyong-hwan was observed visiting Japan with a secret order for restoring Japanese-South Korean ties, which have been impaired in connection with the question of Japanese-South Korean economic cooperation.

Chon Kyong-hwan's visit was aimed at securing \$6 billion of economic loans. To carry out Chon Tu-hwan's secret order, Chon Kyong-hwan spent immeasurable funds while meeting figures of the Japanese political and economic circles and, in return, pocketed huge bribes.

Through the Saemaul Movement, too, Chon Tu-hwan has viciously accumulated properties in a power-abusing way. After he took power, Chon Tu-hwan, adopting the Saemaul Movement as a means to cement his political basis and to gratify his personal greed, fabricated a so-called government-patronized central headquarters of the Saemaul Movement and placed Chin Kyong-hwan, his brother, at the post of its secretary general, thus turning it into his private organization.

With his brother's power and under the pretext of revitalizing the Saemaul Movement, Chon Kyong-hwan has exploited large donations from tycoons and presidents of corporations. In December 1981 alone, he raked in money amounting to 3 billion won from 32 business men, including Choe Won-sok, chairman of the Tong-A Group, and (?Yun Chae-pyong), president of the Korea Yakult, under the name of donations for the Saemaul Movement.

CHOSON ILBO on 8 December 1981 reported that the president of the Korea Yakult donated 50 million won, the chairman of the Hansin Construction Corporation donated 30 million won, the president of the Korea Textbook Company donated 20 million won, the employees of the Hansong Corporation donated 1,096,000 won, and an anonymous man donated 100 million won. In fact, however, those who donated money were numerous and donations were (?100 times) as much as the reported amount.

A president of a company in Seoul, who demanded anonymity, indicated: It is well known that the donation campaign for the Saemaul Movement is a swindling and fraudulent game to enrich Chon Tu-hwan. I have been told that, though most of the companies have donated a large amount of money under the pressure of power, little has been spent on the Saemaul Movement and Chon Kyong-hwan has spent the rest of the donated money under various pretexts. Despite the fact that everyone knows this well, no one talks about it because of the fear of power.

Besides these, Chon Kyong-hwan has collected dues under various names from seven affiliated organizations -- the Central Consultative Council of the Saemaul Leaders, the Central Union of the Saemaul Women's societies, the Central Consultative Council of the Workshop Saemaul Movement, the Headquarters for Promoting the Factory Saemaul Movement, the Headquarters of the Saemaul Funds, the Central Association of the Saemaul Youths and Juveniles, and the [words indistinct] for sports early in the morning.

Chon Tu-hwan and Chon Kyong-hwan have extorted hundreds of million won from the Saemaul banks established at every tong and every ri by deceiving residents and have received a large amount of bribes from leaders of the Saemaul Movement. Chon Tu-hwan has spent part of the accumulated money on encouraging his right-hand men and on currying favor with residents.

On 10 December 1982, traitor Chon Tu-hwan held a meeting of the leaders of the Saemaul Movement, awarded orders and gifts to those who had attained exploits in the movement, and gave 12 billion won of special subsidies to 4,000 villages which had registered achievements in the movement. From March to August in 1981, Chon Kyong-hwan gave cash gifts to leaders of the Saemaul Movement while inspecting new communities on the front. These show part of such deceptive tricks.

Chon U-hwan, one of Chon Tu-hwan's cousins, is also a swindler who has raked in huge amounts of money even by fabricating a fraud organization. In December 1980, Chon U-hwan, then chairman of the Central Council of the Korea Grain Processing Association, fabricated a bogus organization called the Korean Association for the Welfare of the Old in collusion with (?Hyon Chae-sok), former chief of the [words indistinct] of the Seoul Metropolitan Office, [words indistinct], managing director of the Korea Grain Processing Association, and two other men.

To camouflage the bogus organization, Chon U-hwan met the ministers of the relevant ministries, including the health affairs minister, with an excuse of being a relative of the president, and pressed them to permit the organization to register as a corporation. With the support of Chon Tu-hwan and Chon Kyong-hwan, Chon U-hwan even held a general meeting to found the organization at Sejong Cultural Center in August 1981.

Approved by Chon Tu-hwan to do whatever fraud and dishonest dealings he chooses to do and backed by the powers at Chongwadae, Chon U-hwan cheated Kim Chang-kun, president of [name indistinct] Co., saying that he would make the government offices free his assets, some 80,000 pyong of land, from the restrictions imposed on his land in the name of Green Belt and pocketed 17,000 pyong of Kim's land, equivalent to 20 percent of his assets worth 5 billion won, without paying compensation. After spreading the word that he would build large-scale apartment houses and welfare facilities on his land, he accepted some 48 million won from people, including medical doctors, who wanted to buy apartment houses and to lease medical centers, and even from contractors who wanted to build the apartment houses and medical centers that Chon U-hwan had promised to build.



Even the influence-peddling scandal that has already been exposed was committed by Chon Chang-hwan, one of Chon Tu-hwan's close relatives. Chon Chang-hwan, who has had the experience of appropriating military supplies while serving as deputy commander of the 39th Regiment, 15th Division of the South Korean Army, registered a fraudulent company in March 1982 under the name of (?Sayo) Industrial Co. and, making himself the company's president, started doing dishonest dealings of almost every description.

Advertising that he is the president's relative, he extracted from the Taegu City construction authorities, by pressuring them, a license to run a service business for the management of apartment houses and, in exchange for such an exploit, he pocketed 100 million won, the company's operation funds.

Yi Hui-song, Chon Tu-hwan's brother-in-law, too, backed by Chon Tu-hwan, is making large-scale dishonest deals. Yi Hui-song, who was promoted to deputy army chief of staff by Pak Chong-hui in exchange for the service he rendered to Pak by way of offering him a large sum of money extorted from the people, has been doing all sorts of dishonest dealings in offices he landed since his brother-in-law Chon Tu-hwan took power. He was named chairman of the textile industrialists federation in December 1981 and then minister of transportation in May of the same year.

It is in accordance with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's crafty calculation to amass more wealth by using his relatives that Yi Hui-song, the man who has learned nothing but gangster's business, suddenly found himself in an important position in economic circles.

For 6 months as the chairman of the Textile Industrialists Federation, Yi Hui-song raked in dozens of millions of won by using his kinship to the president, his brother-in-law. When he was still the minister of transportation, he accepted hundreds of millions of won by involving himself in a scandal known to the world as the National Railroad Administration scandal. When the National Railroad Administration scandal was exposed, he pressured its administrator An Chang-hwa to take the entire responsibility for the scandal. Shortly before he was indicted, An Chang-hwa pleaded with the prosecutors to end the investigation of the scandal by accepting his own letter of resignation. His words strongly indicate that there was an unseen big power behind the scandal.

It is not accidental that the people are denouncing Chon Ki-hwan, one of Chon Tu-hwan's brothers; Chon Maeng-hwan, one of Chon Tu-hwan's younger cousins, and other relatives for having emerged as [words indistinct] by freely perpetrating swindles and acts of fraud with the support of power. Chon Tu-hwan's relatives are a group of the most vicious swindlers who live by racketeering in a power-abusing manner.

#### Wrongdoings by a Group of Swindlers Related With Yi Sun-cha

The group of swindlers led by Yi Sun-cha, Chon Tu-hwan's wife, is also composed of top flight imposters who are good at fraudulence, machination, and trickery. Yi Sun-cha is a sordid woman who surpasses her husband where avarice, vanity, fraudulence, and trickery are concerned. People call her Yi Antoinette after Marie Antoinette, a rare vampire and the incarnation of [word indistinct], who brought Louis XVI to ruin on the eve of the French Revolution in the 18 century. Taking advantage of her position, Yi Sun-cha has played with curb loans amounting to hundreds of billions of won, which has shaken the South Korean economy, and has smuggled gold and jewels. Investigating the Chang Yong-cha loan scandal, the prosecution confiscated 5 bags of gold and 75 pieces of jewelry, including diamonds, thus shocking the people. Yi Sun-cha is, however, keeping several times as much gold and jewels in her secret room.

A Portuguese woman was arrested in July on charges of smuggling gold bars amounting to about 200 billion won into South Korea. According to information from the concerned authorities, the prosecution suddenly stopped investigating while searching for those involved in the smuggling and, in the end, prosecuted only the woman. It was learned that the results of the investigation found that she was connected with a smuggling organization in South Korea which is under the strong protection of Chongwadae.

Since the Chon Tu-hwan regime emerged, superlarge loan scandals shaking the economy and financial circles, have continued. The chieftain of these large loan scandals is indeed Yi Sun-cha herself.

The Chohung Bank incident, called the Yongdong Group scandal, was an incident in which, from February 1980 to September 1983, employees of Chohung Bank received bribes of 900 million won from the Yongdong Group and certified the payment of commercial bills issued by the Yongdong Group, without the approval of their headquarters so that the group might use the bills in curb loan markets.

Without the pressure of behind-the-scenes power, it is impossible for an employee of the bank to loan a large amount of money, accounting for 10 percent of the total capital of the Korea Commercial Bank [as heard], to a company without the approval of headquarters.

How are the Chohung Bank and the Yongdong Group connected with Yi Sun-cha? They were involved in the Chang Yong-cha loan scandal. (?Pak Chong-pae), the third son of the chairman of the Yongdong Group and the president of Tojin Company, one of the affiliated companies in the Yongdong Group, was jailed on charges of his involvement in the Chang Yong-cha loan scandal. The former chairman of the Chohung Bank was also punished on the same charges. The Yongdong group has maintained close ties with the Yongdong Group through Chang Yong-cha and Yi Sun-cha, her manipulator. In this context, the Chohung Bank scandal is the second Chang Yong-cha incident.

Yi Pok-ye, chairman of the Yongdong Group, started her business with an inn 30 years ago. In return for donating political funds to rulers during the times of the Liberal Party and the Republican Party, she could emerge as the head of the group. Thanks to her donation of political funds to the DJP in relation with Chang Yong-cha and [words indistinct] in February 1980, she could freely use hundreds of billions of won and control the curb loan markets as a veteran.

The Yongdong Group, which had been in a slump due to poor management, could grow rapidly. As a result, the Tojin Company alone ranked first in terms of individual income in 1981 and registered the achievement of \$10 million in exports in 1982.

In the course of investigating into the Chang Yong-cha scandal, (Pak Chong-pae) was found to have discounted 23.30 billion won worth of bills and to have bought them at 16.98 million won and, then, he was jailed and paid a penalty of 4.6 billion won. This dealt a temporary blow to the Yongdong Group, but, thanks to the help of Yi Sun-cha instead of Chang Yong-cha and Yi Kyu-kwang, the Yongdong Group was able to still grow.

Yi Sun-cha released (Pak Chong-pae) and helped him escape to the United States. In addition, through Chang Yong-cha, Yi Sun-cha pressed the Chohung Bank to loan limitless funds to the Yongdong Group. Because of these relations, the Yongdong Group was able to secure about 147 billion won in loans from the Chohung Bank. Through this method, Yi Sun-cha illegally pocketed hundreds of billions of won.



Yi Kyu-tong, Yi Sun-cha's father, is also a sordid swindler. When he was the chief of the accounting department at army headquarters, Yi Kyu-tong embezzled tens of millions of won collected from officers under the pretext of conducting welfare work by reclaiming waste land. While in the position of chairman of the Korea Seniors' Association, he raked in a huge amount of money under the patronage of his son-in-law.

The Myongsong scandal, exposed in September, was a large-scale financial case in which Yi Kyu-tong directly involved himself under the patronage of Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha. The Myongsong scandal was a superlarge-scale power-abusing fraud in which, in collusion with Kim Tong-kyom, an assistant manager of the Hehwa branch of the Commercial Bank, Kim Chol-ho, chairman of the Myongsong group, illegally withdrew 106.6 billion won of the money collected from curb loan dealers, used part of it for management funds and the rest of it under the guise of political funds.

The police authorities strongly denied the rumor of Yi Kyu-tong's involvement in the scandal and, instead, shifted responsibility to a few vassals including Kim Chol-ho, chairman of the Myongsong Group; Kim Tong-kyom, an assistant manager of the Hehwa branch of the Commercial Bank; and Yun Cha-chung, former minister of transportation. Just as a drill hidden in a sack still pricks, the genuine behind-the-scene figure cannot be hidden.

A certain DJP lawmaker Ko said that the Myongsong scandal, which was closely linked to power, was committed at the direction of one in great power. This is not accidental.

When traitor Chon Tu-hwan disorganized the existing parties and fabricated new parties, Kim Chol-ho became a member of the committee to prepare for the founding of the DJP and established personal relations with Chon Tu-hwan. To secure more political funds and honoraria, Chon Tu-hwan actively assisted through power Kim Chol-ho's poor business which was facing bankruptcy. He had Yi Kyu-tong, his father-in-law, direct Kim Chol-ho and press the Commercial Bank to offer limitless loans to the Myongsong Group.

Yi Kyu-tong directed Kim Chol-ho to purchase at a low price the Osong golf course, which was managed by (?Kong Chi-sik), an alumnus of Yi Kyu-tong and former commander of the military police, and he pressed high-ranking government officials, former Transportation Minister Yun Cha-chung, to permit the Myongsong group to build golf courses and tourist facilities whose construction was strictly restricted at that time.

Yi Kyu-tong's assistance to the Myongsong Group enabled the Myongsong Group to grow. With this powerful patronage, the Myongsong Group could secure a large amount of illegal loans from the Commercial Bank; purchase about 9 million pyong of land including 2.95 million pyong in Yangpyong, 0.58 million pyong around Sanjong Lake, 10 thousand pyong on Mt Chiri, and 0.4 million pyong on Cheju Island, 0.34 million pyong at Namyangju; and to build golf courses, condominiums, and tourist facilities there. The Myongsong Group built the general Myongsong Sorak Tourist and Resort Complex at a place where a communications unit had been located. In addition, it received the benefit of merging scores of companies with poor financial status. The Myongsong Group, which has been on the brink of bankruptcy, developed into a newly-emerged conglomerate with 24 subsidiary companies and turned into a window through which Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha could enrich themselves. It was learned that Kim Chol-ho gave as much as 900 million won to Yi Kyu-tong.

Yi Kyu-kwang, Yi Sun-cha's uncle, became a millionaire thanks to Chon Tu-hwan, his niece's husband. He is known as an immoral man who sought wealth and success in life through trickery, machination, swindle, and fraud while assuming the chieftaincy of the military police of the Army Headquarters and of the deputy commandship of the V Corps.

Leading a dissipated life in the army, Yi Kyu-kwang bought 20,000 pyong of farmland with the salary he had squeezed out of army officers. Not satiated with raping his kitchen-maid and sister-in-law to satisfy his sordid desire, he banished his wife and married again.

When his nephew-in-law became president, he uttered cries of delight, saying that he held the world in the palm of his hand. In 1982, he committed an exorbitant fraud, the largest loan scandal since the founding of the country, embracing 20 percent of the currency in circulation and 70 percent of the (words indistinct) and involving the Chang Yong-cha couple.

Yi Kyu-kwang's sister-in-law Chang Myong-chas was a swindler who had divorced twice to feather her own nest and had led a luxurious life by engaging in private loan business with credit bills worth several hundred millions of won. Her husband Yi Chon-hui was dirty human trash who had served as a secret agent during the period of Japanese rule after graduating from Nakano school, a notorious agent training agency. After the 15 August liberation, he committed swindles on many occasions by working as the commander of an army intelligence service unit, as the deputy director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, as a national assemblyman from Yujongjoe and as the president of Taehwa Industrial Company.

All the frauds involving Chon Tu-hwan's relatives were strongly patronized by traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Chon Tu-hwan even mobilized the government's administrative power and arms to help patronize and support the frauds committed by his relatives. No doubt, high-ranking DJP, government and army officers served as the accomplices of Chon Tu-hwan's relatives in all large frauds, including the scandal involving the Chang Yong-cha couple the illicit importation of rice from the United States, and the incident involving the Myongsong financial group. Whenever there was danger of his crimes being revealed, the topnotch fraud Chon Tu-hwan used his accomplices as sacrifices to testify to his innocence, concealing his swindling. This was clearly proven by the Cabinet reshuffles on three occasions and the frequent reorganization of key DJP posts during the past 3 years following the founding of the Fifth Republic.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan had his relatives punished before the people to conceal his true color and to prove his innocence. He then staged a cunning, fraudulent drama of releasing them behind the scene. Yi Kyu-kwang, one of the principal offenders in the Chang Yong-cha scandal, was released from prison on the pretext of sick bail thanks to his cunning, fraudulent drama. Chon Tu-hwan, a principal offender involved in irregularities, was released on the grounds that he had been found not guilty as a result of the investigation showing that there was insufficient evidence. Chon Tu-hwan greatly reduced the penalty against the former presidents of Chohung Bank and the small and medium industrial banks, who had been detained because of their involvement in the Chang Myong-cha scandal. He released the presidents of all the enterprises under the control of the Yongdong Development Company and sent them to the United States. There is a rumor that he will release the Chang Myong-cha couple in the near future and will help them escape overseas.

To conceal the truth of the scandals involving his relatives, traitor Chon Tu-hwan applied strong pressure on the prosecutor in charge of investigation and did not hesitate to distort the truth of these scandals. When the prosecutor's investigation of the scandal involving the Chang Myong-cha couple progressed from the lower sector to the upper sector, Chon Tu-hwan suspended the investigation in a certain phase and ordered the announcement of distorted results in the investigation of Yi Chon-hui as a principal offender, Chang Myong-chas as an accomplice and Yi Kyu-kwang as one who had not intervened in the incident.

What a great pressure it was to delay the announcement of the distorted results of the investigation on three occasions and to force the prosecutor who had investigated the incident to tell reporters that he wanted to die. When the incident involving the Myongsong financial group was exposed, traitor Chon Tu-hwan forced the prosecutor to announce that Yi Kyu-tong had nothing to do with it.

In 3 years following his seizure of power, Chon Tu-hwan and his family and relatives have turned into financial groups and into magnates ranking in the upper segment of 10 leading financial groups in South Korea by committing the fraud of the century. The money that Chon Tu-hwan has deposited overseas amounts to several hundred million won. With the treasures he has collected through swindles, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is leading a luxurious, dissipated life that no previous rulers and magnates have ever enjoyed. Although there were not a small number of bosses of irregularities and swindles in history, there has been no instance in which a group of relatives like the Chon Tu-hwan clan committed fraud. Describing the Chon Tu-hwan clan as a family of irregularities, a Japanese magazine said: Although kinship is respected in South Korean society, there is no such dirty clan whose members are involved in irregularities without exception. How vicious and wicked is the family of the President!

Indeed, Chon Tu-hwan and his clan are atrocious, treacherous, ignoring the country and the people. They are the vampires of the century, which are frantically running amok only to seek their own fortune.

Because of the unprecedented irregularities committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the economy has irrevocably bogged down in the abyss of catastrophe, and the people are groaning in a dying condition. We cannot tolerate the grave crime committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in building the citadel of military fascist rule with blood shed by the people and on their bodies and in being engrossed in irregularities after forming a group of swindlers with his relatives.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who, ignoring the people, is frantically running on the road of making money to help his clan seek fortune, should be overthrown and buried. The Yankee aggressors who have patronized and encouraged the dirty boss of irregularities should be expelled from this land.

Only when the South Korean people eliminate the fascist colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and only when they build a new society of independence and a new world of democracy can they eliminate irregularities and become the creators of true wealth. The people from all walks of life should more resolutely wage the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan bunch, a group irregularities incarnate, and to end the fascist colonialism by the U.S. imperialists.

NODONG SINMUN REVIEWS, PRAISES DCRK PROPOSAL

SK250824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN November 24 carried an article headlined "Most Reasonable Proposal To Reunify the Country on Basis of Three Principles."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his speech at the banquet celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reiterated that the reunification of Korea should be achieved on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the author of the article notes, and says:

A most reasonable proposal for reunifying the country on the basis of the three principles is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

This proposal is a most reasonable one for solving the reunification question on the principle of independence because it indicates the most correct way to establish the sovereignty of the nation throughout the country and realise the desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification by rejecting the interference of outside forces and forming a confederal state by the internal forces of the nation.

As a confederal state will pursue an independent, neutral and peaceloving policy, there will be no reason or pretext whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to remain in South Korea and meddle in the Korean problem.

The proposal for founding a confederal state illumines the most reasonable way to reunify the country peacefully by solving the reunification problem, while leaving the two different ideologies and systems in the North and South as they are.

Different ideologies and systems exist in the north and the south of the country. To realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under this condition, there is no alternative but to form a confederal state, leaving intact the ideologies and systems existing in the two parts.

The proposal for founding the DCRK is a proof guaranteeing practically and institutionally the fact that we have no intention to impose our system upon South Korea or invade it.

Be communists or nationalists, at home or abroad, all the Korean people are undergoing the sufferings of the national split and longing for the reunification of the country. This shows that all the compatriots at home and abroad can achieve great national unity for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The proposal for founding the DCRK is a great programme for reunification which illumines a most reasonable way to solve the reunification problem by the concerted efforts of the whole nation without much difficulty, placing the national idea above the system and ideology on the basis of such possibilities of national unity and guaranteeing the interests of the North and the South.

It is a most realistic and reasonable proposal in all aspects; it makes it possible to solve the problem of the reunification of the country on the three principles of national reunification and in conformity with our country's situation.



In order to realise the proposal for founding the DCRK it is imperative to terminate the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea, realise the independence of the Korean nation, put an end to suppression of the people, the fascist policy and anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket hostile to the fellow countrymen and bring democracy to society in South Korea and thereby provide practical conditions for national concord and unity.

#### NODONG SINMUN VIEWS VARIOUS U.S.-RELATED ISSUES

##### Missile Deployment in Europe

SK031315 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0753 GMT 3 Dec 83

[NODONG SINMUN 3 December article: "U.S. Imperialists Should Immediately Stop Reckless Nuclear War Provocation Scheme"]

[Text] Becoming more undisguised in their schemes of aggression and war in recent days, the U.S. imperialists are becoming more enthusiastic about the preparations for a nuclear war in Asia, Europe, and all over the world. This gravely threatens the peace and security of the world.

Since 30 November 1981, the United States has held talks with the Soviet Union on the reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Geneva. Not long ago, despite the unanimous opposition and rejection of the world's peace-loving peoples, the United States began deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Italy anyway, in accordance with its plan, thereby preventing the talks on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles from continuing.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' unjust scheme, the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear missiles have been suspended. Thus, running counter the expectations of the people aspiring for the peace and security of Europe, the European situation is becoming more tense and the danger of a nuclear war is increasing with each passing day.

The reckless scheme of the U.S. imperialists, who are deploying new nuclear attack weapons like Pershing II and cruise missiles in the European area, shows that they are pertinaciously adhering to the policy of strength against other countries.

Under the prevailing situation, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists' scheme to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in the European area in his statement dated 24 November. He stated that he would take a series of countermeasures in this connection. In the statement, he said: Under the conditions in which new U.S. missiles pose a nuclear threat to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in Europe, the Soviet Union will not participate in the talks to reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in the future; it will withdraw the measures which it unilaterally took in connection with the issue of freezing deployment of missiles for the purpose of creating a condition favorable to the talks; it will push ahead with preparations to deploy long-range mobile tactical missiles in the GDR and CSSR; and it will deploy a Soviet nuclear means aimed at the United States mainland in the (oceans) and seas.

This is a just measure aimed at defending the security of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in Europe and the peace of Europe and the world.

The U.S. imperialists' scheme of aggression and war also poses a big threat to the peace and security of Asia. In accordance with its plan of aggression against Asia, the U.S. imperialists have established numerous aggressive military bases in places of strategic military importance in this vicinity. They are deploying vast aggressive forces here. And, they are endlessly carrying out the military threat to and the schemes of interference in Asian countries. In particular, by continuing to hang on to South Korea as their colony, they are further turning it into a nuclear forward base for aggression.

The United States has already deployed some 1,000 nuclear warheads in South Korea. Scheming to introduce new Pershing II and cruise missiles and even neutron weapons, the United States, along with the South Korean puppets, is waging provocative military exercises against our republic almost every day. This is aimed at putting into practice the plan for a nuclear war which they have mapped out.

The U.S. imperialists are further accelerating the scheme to fabricate the U.S.-Japan South Korean triangular military alliance so as to realize their aggressive ambition against Korea and Asian countries. Reagan's junket to South Korea and Japan, which was made not long ago, shows well how frantically the U.S. imperialists are running wild to strengthen the colonial, military, fascist rule over South Korea; to trigger a new war in Korea; to complete the U.S.-Japan-South Korean triangular military alliance; and to encircle and attack the socialist countries.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' scheme of aggression and war, both Korea and Europe are, today, faced with a grave danger of a nuclear war. Such a situation demands that the world's peace-loving peoples, including the peoples of the socialist countries, intensify the struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' scheme of aggression and nuclear war and to defend the peace and security of the world.

The U.S. imperialists should listen to the just voices of the world's peace-loving peoples opposing nuclear war, immediately stop the criminal scheme to deploy new nuclear missiles in Asia and Europe, and withdraw their nuclear weapons and aggression forces from all areas of the world including South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists would dig their own grave if they should continuously pursue the policy of war, expanding nuclear armaments despite the warning of the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving peoples.

#### Reagan's Talks With Israel's Shamir

SK040944 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0920 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUM today, commenting on the results of the recent talks between Reagan and Shamir in Washington, notes that their talks were a dangerous war confab of the two aggressors seeking an invariable ambition to further strengthen the aggressive cooperation between the United States and Israel and establish their domination over the Middle East. The author of the commentary says:

According to a report, Reagan and Shamir agreed to "strengthen cooperation between the United States and Israel in political and military problems" and form a "joint political and military committee for mutual defence preparations and military exercise program." After the talks Reagan promised the latter to start again supplying cluster bombs to the Israeli aggressors and increase the free military aid 50 percent next year as an expression of "favor."

In the talks a plot was hatched to intensify anti-Syria manoeuvres. Reagan and Shamir say in chorus about "threat of Syria." This is nothing but a third-rate invention designed to justify their anti-Syria moves and strengthen the political and military tieup between the United States and Israel.



We can say that the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors are menacing peace and security in the Middle East. Syria is taking measures to defend the gains of the revolution and the country's security from the intensified aggressive moves of the enemy. The claim of Reagan and Shamir that the legitimate measures of Syria pose a "threat to peace" reminds us of thief calling others thief.

The U.S. imperialists intend to use the Zionists as a shock force and thus attack the progressive countries in the Middle East and realise with ease their despicable ambition for aggression. However, this is a miscalculation.

The Syrian people will never allow them to infringe upon the independence and sovereignty of the country. The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors must look straight at the situation and act with discretion.

#### Planned Isolation of Cuba

SK050553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA) -- An official of the U.S. National Security Council recently called upon Western allies to invigorate activities for economic and political "isolation" of Cuba. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Monday says that this is an open threat to Cuba and a dangerous act for rendering more acute the already strained situation in the Caribbean and Central American region.

It is a very ill-boding move for the U.S. imperialists to call for a "concerted action" of the allies while massing armed forces around Cuba and hastening preparations for aggression, the author of the commentary says, and continues:

The provocative military exercises in the Caribbean region is chiefly aimed at threatening Cuba.

The brazen-faced U.S. imperialists, challenging unbiased public opinion point-blank, are trying to crush Cuba at any cost, even inveigling their satellite countries into this.

The outburst of the official of the U.S. National Security Council was also intended for this. The U.S. imperialists are running about like a headless chicken to force thier will upon all countries, at the point of bayonet, behaving as if they have the right to overthrow a regime falling out of their favor and set up one they like anywhere in the Western Hemisphere. This is a ridiculous dream of fools, indeed. The day has gone never to return when the U.S. imperialists could decide upon the people's fate, acting the master in the Western Hemisphere.

Cuba or Nicaragua will never and can never be the second Grenada. The Reagan group should know that even the U.S. allies are ashamed to join the U.S. imperialists in the anti-Cuban campaign.

#### Meetings With Nicaraguans

SK060427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- Reagan sent his Central American special envoy to Panama to set the stage for a "leaders meeting" of counter-revolutionary group of Nicaragua. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Tuesday says: He pursued in this the heinous aim of driving by one whip the counter-revolutionary forces seeking different ambitions into Nicaragua to make a breach for an armed intervention at an early date.

Noting that the U.S. Administration at the "leaders meeting" took up the question of "integrating" the counterrevolutionary forces in Nicaragua, the author of the commentary says: This indicates that the Reagan group is manipulating the anti-Nicaraguan moves within and without.

He continues: as plain as noonday is the aim of the U.S. imperialists in their scheme to "integrate" different counter-revolutionary forces. They have already completed the script for staging the "second Grenadian incident" in Nicaragua. What they need now is a pretext for raising the curtain of armed intervention. To this end, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency intends to frame up a "provisional government" and make it request the intervention of the U.S. forces. But the counter-revolutionary forces which should play the role of a shock brigade are trounced everywhere, acting separately, far from making a concentrated "offensive" against the Sandinist revolution. This is certainly a headache to Reagan who is trying to find a pretext for intervention after encircling Nicaragua with the mobilisation of tens of thousands of troops, tens of warships and hundreds of warplanes.

It is a trite method of the U.S. imperialists to rake together wretches forsaken by the people and use them as a guide and a shock brigade for their aggression. The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop reckless acts against the Nicaraguan people.

REPORTAGE, REACTION TO NORTH'S INFILTRATION ATTEMPT

## Chon Urges Worldwide Condemnation

SK060032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan has said that the North Korean communists have been hell-bent on their last-ditch maneuvers only to lead themselves to self-destruction by attempting armed provocations again.

Citing the infiltration of armed North Korean spy agents into the sea of Pusan last Saturday night, which occurred less than two months after the Rangoon bomb blast, Chon went on that they have been continuing their destructive provocations to threaten the survival and peace of this country. He emphasized: "Such a brutal act will not avoid global condemnation from all peace-loving people worldwide."

The Chief Executive made these and other remarks in an address during a ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of a dike at the estuary of the Kumgang River in Okku, Cholla-pukto, yesterday.

In his speech, he called upon the people to double their efforts in firm unity to smash the armed provocations by North Korean communists. Referring to the country's agricultural issue, he revealed that the government would speed up its endeavors to seek the development of the farming industry through scientific farming and expansion of the agricultural infrastructure. The government will also further strive to expand various cultural and welfare facilities in farming and fishing regions through the construction of roads and piped-water facilities, he went on. He also disclosed that administrative efforts will be increased to enlarge the size of agricultural land while curbing speculative transactions in arable land. In doing so, we will be able to make our farming and fishing villages more affluent and advanced in the near future, he said.

Stressing the significance of self-sufficiency in staple grains, Chon pointed out that the country has recorded bumper crops for three years in a row since the birth of the Fifth Republic. In particular, he said: "We have taken a gigantic stride toward the achievement of self-reliance in the supply of food grains this year." "We will not be able to seek stability and prosperity without the achievement of self-sufficient food production."

"Accordingly, foodstuff self-sufficiency is essential for us to make our country more advanced," he added.

Chon pointed out that the Kumgang dike to be built in Cholla-pukto would become a major contributor to the development of all-weather agriculture and industry in this region.

Prior to his participation in the ground-breaking ceremony in Okku, Chon visited an Air Force base and took a look at an exhibition flight by a U.S. F-16 fighter pilot. Meeting with ROK and U.S. Air Force officers, he stressed the need for closer co-operative system between the two states to deter the outbreak of a war on the Korean peninsula.

Chon hosted a luncheon for about 70 ROK and U.S. officers and gave his wristwatch to a U.S. F-16 fighter pilot Capt. Hoog, who conducted the demonstration flight.

He also visited the Kunsan Hall where he was briefed by Mayor Kim Pyong-yang on the overall administrative projects, now being carried out by the city administration.

## Report on Spies' Gear

SK060910 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 6 (YONHAP) -- The Belgium-made pistol and some other spy equipment recovered from the two armed North Korean agents captured Saturday night were found to be similar to those carried by North Korean terrorists involved in the Rangoon bombing. Four hundred ten pieces of equipment, falling into 51 categories were seized from the armed agents who attempted to sneak onto the coast of Tadaepo near Pusan.

A reliable source said that the Browning pistol, equipped with a silencer, was one of the handguns North Korea imported from Belgian firearms manufacturer during the 1970's just as those that were confiscated from the North Koreans who allegedly perpetrated the Rangoon bombing. According to information from Interpol, an international police organization, North Korea imported 114 Browning pistols in 1972 and another 100 pistols in 1975 through a European firearms broker. The source said four of the six hand grenades the infiltrators carried were new to South Korean investigators and had a greater potential to kill than previously captured types. The four carried the model number "AX 167A." The source added that four dry cell batteries confiscated from the agents were made by the same manufacturer and were similar in shape and efficiency to those seized from the North Koreans involved in the Rangoon bombing.

## TONG-A ILBO Editorial

SK060636 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Dec 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Spies and Spy Boat are Captured and Sunk Again"]

[Text] North Korea has again attempted to infiltrate its armed spies into our coastal area. Fortunately, the armed spies who had landed on the coast of Tadaepo, Pusan, were captured alive and our army sank the armed spy boat of North Korea which had infiltrated with the captured spies. People's indignation, however is growing over the unrestrained provocation of North Korea.

According to the announcement by General Yi Ki-paek, director of the Counterinfiltration Operations Command, our army guards spotted two armed spies who were infiltrating the coastal area of Tadaepo at around 2240 on 3 November and, in the wake of the engagement, they captured the spies alive. At the same time, the fleeing armed spy boat was sunk by our air and naval forces, about 20 minutes later. The infiltration of the armed spies into the coastal area of Tadaepo was the fourth infiltration of North Korean spies this year.

Earlier infiltrations were the infiltration of armed spies into the Imjin River on 19 June, the infiltration of an armed spy boat into the waters south of the Wolsong Nuclear Power Plant on 5 August, and the infiltration of a spy boat into the waters adjacent to and east of Ulnung Island on 13 August. Fortunately, all the spy boats were sunk and the armed spies killed. This time, although the armed spies were captured alive and the spy boat sunk, while attempting to infiltrate the coastal area of Tadaepo on Saturday night, we cannot but become even more watchful, because this was a part of the continuing infiltration of armed spies and took place after the bombing at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Burma, the Kim Il-song group of North Korea has been expelled from Burma and has faced stern international condemnation and isolation. Among our citizens, irrepressible anger rose. Therefore, judging with common sense, some people even expected North Korea to restrain itself from provoking the South at least for a while.



Nevertheless, within less than 2 months following the Rangoon terrorism, the Kim Il-song group again infiltrated the armed spies into the southern coast of our country. This has once again proven the unpredictable, belligerent nature of North Korea, and should be noted seriously.

Above all, judging from the armed spies' infiltration of the coastal area of Tadaepo, we can imagine that the Kim Il-song group considers the Rangoon bomb terrorism last October heroic feat, not a political fiasco. Any act for the communication of the South is considered just and is highly assessed by the Kim Il-song group, no matter how strong the international ripples and condemnations may be.

If the Kim Il-song group considered the Rangoon bombing a failure, it should not have attempted to infiltrate armed spies into Tadaepo, at least to examine itself and ponder its situation again. Nevertheless, it again infiltrated armed spies within less than 2 months. This shows that the belligerent faction in North Korea is dominating and is taking the lead in provoking the South. That faction is no doubt headed by Kim Chong-il, son of Kim Il-song.

In this connection, we must view the southward provocation of North Korea from a different perspective. The stark reality is that North Korea never pays attention to world criticism or public opinion. It only fears strength and retaliation. Therefore, we become more and more convinced that something should be done to teach a lesson to the Kim Il-song group, which has continued to exact our tears and blood for 30 years since its southward invasion in 1950.

#### KOREA HERALD Article

SK060150 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Dec 83 p 4

[From column "Benchmark" article: "Is Storm Gathering?" by Kim Yong-won]

[Text] The world was served fair warning against a possible storm last week: Specks of clouds, some more ominous than others, were observed in different parts of the world. And gusts blew.

First, early Friday morning, nine Soviet Bombers were sighted flying over the Korea Air Defense Identification Zone (KADIZ) near Tokto, an island off the southeastern coast of the peninsula. Their appearance in the KADIZ, which is not the same as territorial air space, is nevertheless enough to rouse our ever alert air defense people.

In recent weeks, an increasing number of Soviet military jets have been observed in the area. Informed sources believe that the Soviets are attempting to demonstrate their military power at a time when Korea, Japan and the United States are contemplating boosting their defense capabilities in the region.

So far, some 30 Soviet bombers have been spotted over the KADIZ on four different occasions. Each time, they were promptly greeted by scrambling Korean Air Force fighters. Halfway around the world, two U.S. military jets flying a punitive mission over Syrian positions in Lebanon were shot down by ground fire. At this writing there is no indication whether this incident will prove to be a turning point in the already convoluted situation in that region. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger in Paris Monday refused to publicly comment on the incident. It is too early to tell what the ensuing American action will be. One can easily see, however, that the aerial incident constitutes a dark cloud over the area.

Thirdly, back to Korea again, two North Korean commandos were captured alive late Saturday night by South Korean coastal guards on the beach near the southern port city of Pusan. They were found armed with hand grenades and pistols, along with the usual assortment of tell-tale paraphernalia and provisions of North Korean origin. They had a codebook which was prominently annotated with a remark, "...our beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il."

One of them attempted to kill himself after being taken prisoner by biting off his tongue. The other was caught hale, except for a few minor bruises. (Apparently Pyongyang neglected to provide them with cyanide pills.)

The commando raid comes at a time when two other North Korean agents are being tried in a Rangoon court for killing four Burmese and 16 Koreans in a bombing at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon Oct. 9. Even to the uninitiated it would seem unthinkable and puerile for Pyongyang to attempt more mischief in South Korea even while the brutal massacre in Rangoon is still vividly fresh in our memory.

There must be a reason or reasons that may seem compelling in the minds of the plotters in Pyongyang. Undaunted by adverse world opinion, or perhaps because of it, the mischievous North Korean chieftains wanted to do something spectacular to woo their already apathetic people. We can almost hear what Kim Il-song is telling his son Chong-il. "What is this I hear about the failed commando raid near Pusan, my son?"

"My beloved and respected leader and father, I had to do something in view of the Rangoon trial. My enemies within the party are after my neck."

Incidentally, the two infiltrators captured last Saturday are in their 20's and wear their hair long, just like contemporaries in the South. This gives us something to think about; North Korean plotters will go to any length to confuse us. Furthermore, the fact that they were lightly armed when captured may suggest that either they had a rather well-defined mission, such as the assassination of a specific person or persons, or that they are just a part of several commando units dispatched to the south.

At any rate, it would be well for us in the South to be doubly vigilant against northern infiltrators. Pyongyang's past behavior has been beyond the comprehension of any normal human soul. They have violated the terms of the armistice agreement on more than 70,000 occasions during the past 30 years. They have sent hundreds of infiltrators and agents into the South, by land and sea routes. In this year alone, Pyongyang has dispatched three commando groups to the South. A Chinese saying goes to the effect that the tree wants to be still but the winds keep on blowing. So far, there have been gusts and gales. Will there be a storm or a hurricane?

#### CHON RECEIVES U.S. CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

SK060645 Seoul YONHAP in English 0627 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 6 (YONHAP) -- Adm. James D. Watkins, chief of U.S. Naval Operations, Tuesday paid a courtesy call on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion. Watkins, now visiting Korea as part of his inspection tour of U.S. Navy units stationed in the Far East, met with Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min Monday.

#### APPEALS TRIAL OF CHINESE HIJACKERS TO BEGIN 6 DEC

SK060134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] The first appeals trial for six Chinese persons accused of hijacking a mainland China jetliner to Korea on May 5 will be held today in the grand courtroom of the Seoul District Criminal Court.

Senior Judge Kim Sok-su, who heads a three-member panel, will preside over the session which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m.

The Chinese defendants were earlier sentenced to prison terms ranging from four to six years on charges arising from the hijacking. Both the prosecution and the defendants had appealed the verdict.

The prosecutors said, in their letter of appeal, that the sentences given to the Chinese by a lower court were too lenient. Korean defense lawyers for the Chinese, meanwhile, argued that the Chinese are not guilty of the charges, saying that they were seeking freedom from Communist tyranny.

Sentencing is expected to occur before Christmas, probably on Dec. 20 according to court sources.

#### JAPAN'S KISHI VISITS FOR TALKS ON COOPERATION

##### More on Talks With Chon

OW021153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Seoul Dec 2 KYODO -- Former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi had a one hour and half luncheon meeting here with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday and discussed bilateral relations.

The Korean president was quoted as telling Kishi, who was prime minister between 1957 and 1960, he was grateful to Japan for the cooperation and encouragement expressed to South Korea when a Korean jetliner was shot down by the Soviet Union in September and a terrorist bombing in Rangoon in October killed four senior members of the Korean Cabinet.

Chon reportedly said that relations between the two neighboring nations are closer now than ever before, and expressed appreciation for Kishi's efforts in promoting Japan-Korea friendship.

Chon noted Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang's recent remarks in Tokyo that North Korea had neither the intention nor ability to attack South Korea, and pointed out that judging from Pyongyang's alleged involvement in the Rangoon incident, North Korea's aggressive nature is clear.

##### Cultural Exchanges To Increase

SK030940 Seoul YONHAP in English 0931 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 4 (YONHAP) -- Korea and Japan, based upon the agreement reached during the summit talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone early this year, have decided to step up academic, cultural and sports exchanges between the two countries. The decision came during bilateral cultural promotion committee meetings which ended in Seoul Saturday.

During the two-day meetings, the Korean side called for Japan's efforts to return Korean cultural assets in Japan to Korea. The Japanese side pledged to convey this request to their government.

Chon Tong-wun, the Foreign Ministry's Information and Cultural Bureau director, represented Korea at the meeting, while his Japanese counterpart Wasuke Miyake headed the Japanese delegation.

The two sides also agreed to make continued efforts to seek mutually agreeable measures for Korea's imports of Japanese motion picture films.

Other agreements reached at the meeting include dispatch of Korean students in scientific and technological fields for training in Japan, education of the Korean and Japanese languages through TV programs, expanded sports exchanges and joint preparations for the 20th anniversary of the Korean-Japanese diplomatic normalization, Foreign Ministry officials here said.

The two sides also agreed to hold the committee meeting every other year alternately in Seoul and Tokyo. The next meeting will be held in Tokyo in 1985, the officials said.

#### Anniversary Celebration Agreed On

OW031105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Seoul, Dec 3 KYODO -- Japan and South Korea have agreed to hold events commemorating the 20th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries in 1985. The agreement came in two days of working level consultations which ended here Saturday. The talks, the first of their kind, were conducted under a basic accord reached during the Japan-South Korea summit talks here last January and the bilateral ministerial meeting in Tokyo last August.

#### PARTIES AGREE ON ELECTION LAW REVISION

SK060152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The three major political parties yesterday agreed to partly revise the parliamentary election law by early next year. The agreement was made at a meeting of the floor leaders of the parties.

After the meeting, Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), told reporters the parties shared the view that revisions of the law are needed to meet changed circumstances and agreed to change parts of the law at the earliest possible date. He said that the ruling party does not oppose a proposal by the leading opposition Democratic Korea Party that an ad hoc parliamentary panel be formed to study the issue. "It is desirable for the parties to reach a compromise through negotiations at the panel rather than to submit their respective amendments to the National Assembly," he said.

Yi said that the question of revising the law will be taken up at a meeting of the DJP's decision-making Central Executive Committee tomorrow.

The ruling party is said to be in favor of adjusting parliamentary electoral districts in accordance with the change which has been made with administrative districts.

#### 'DISSIDENT' PROFESSORS TO BE REINSTATED

SK060756 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 6 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to allow the nation's colleges and universities to employ dissident professors who were expelled from their schools in 1980 as a move toward social reform, officials at the Education Ministry said Tuesday. The officials said the professors will be allowed to teach at any college or university in the country other than the ones where they previously taught, starting in March 1984. Eighty-six professors were expelled from colleges and universities throughout the country in 1980 because of their alleged dissident views.



BATMONH INTERVIEWED ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT

OW040945 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 2 (MONTSAME) -- Next is an interview granted to a MONTSAME correspondent by Politburo Member of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, J. Batmonh.

General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yuriy Andropov has made another statement during an extremely responsible period when the international situation has sharply deteriorated owing to the militarist actions of the ruling circles of the United States and the NATO countries. The Mongolian people and their government regard this statement as an extremely important and authoritative foreign political document, imbued with the genuine concern for the maintenance of universal peace and prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

We see in the statement of Yuriy Andropov a concentrated expression of the inflexible will-power of the Leninist Communist Party, the Soviet state and the entire Soviet people to give a fitting rebuff to the reckless and adventuristic actions of the present U.S. Administration. The party and the Government of the MPR, the Mongolian people support with full understanding the imperative need that compelled the Soviet Union to take counter-measures in view of the fait accompli of the deployment in Western Europe of American Pershing and cruise missiles, which are first-strike weapons. They are targeted at the USSR and the other socialist countries with the object of gaining military and strategic superiority over the USSR and the socialist countries.

Rejecting the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and in defiance of the interests of their own people, the governments of a number of NATO countries have joined the Washington proclaimed [words indistinct] Yuriy Andropov has exposed before the world [words indistinct] on the policy of the U.S. [words indistinct] countries, their own allies for the sake of achieving aggressive and anti-communist objectives.

Despite the sharp aggravation of the situation in the world, the principled peace-loving course of the Soviet Union remains unchanged. The Soviet leadership with profound solemnity stated that it will in the future, as in the past, make every effort to stave off the war danger and preserve peace [words indistinct] general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR Yu. Tsedenbal made a statement, expressing the thoughts and aspirations of the Mongolian people. We wholly support -- underlined Yu. Tsedenbal -- the appeal of the Soviet leadership to the leaderships of the United States and West European countries to once again weigh the consequences, which threaten their own people and the entire mankind with the realisation of the plans of deploying new American missiles in Europe.

The Soviet Union, and the other socialist community states, once again displayed goodwill and readiness to seek mutually acceptable agreement on cardinal questions of the present-day, that is the problem of war and peace. Now it's up to the governments of the Western countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER FAVORS SECURITY FOR USSR

OW041108 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1506 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 November (MONTSAME) -- The current international situation is becoming more complicated and tense. This is primarily caused by the aggressive aspirations of the most reactionary imperialistic powers headed by the U.S. Administration, said M. Dugersuren, MPR Minister of foreign affairs, in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent.

They are attempting to change the correlation of forces between the East and West in their favor, declaring a "crusade" against real socialism as a social system, and striving to halt the people's movement for peace and security. For this purpose they have developed an arms race on an unprecedented scale, building up military potential in West Europe, and deploying new nuclear missiles on the borders of the socialist community countries.

Naturally, under these conditions, the MPR Government considers that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries cannot but be aware the danger which hangs over the peoples of Europe and the whole world, noted M. Dugersuran. That is why measures providing security for the Soviet Union and socialist community countries are entirely lawful and logical, which Comrade Yu V Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently declared.

The development of the situation in Europe should be viewed in the general context of developing conditions in the world, the minister noted. Although the MPR is an Asian country, it cannot but see the danger which deployment of nuclear missiles in West Europe presents the cause of peace and security of the peoples. That is why the MPR wholly supports the timely measures adopted by the Soviet Union for the neutralization of the threat from imperialistic forces, for its own security, and for the security of socialist community countries.

#### LEADERS SEND GREETING ON LAO NATIONAL DAY

OWO40931 **Ulaanbaatar** MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 3 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian party and state leaders Yu Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh have sent a message of greetings to Lao party and state leaders Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The message says that the victory of the national-democratic revolution in Laos, the foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and its embarkment upon the path of socialist development became an important achievement of the liberation and revolutionary movement of the Lao people and a contribution to strengthening peace and social progress in Asia and the world over.

Overpast years the Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party have achieved great successes in the development of the country's economy and culture, in the strengthening and defence of its independence, sovereignty and revolutionary gains from imperialism and other reactionary forces. The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice at the victories of the fraternal Lao people, points out the message.

Today, the industrious Lao people with the help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are successfully implementing the decision of the 3d congress of the LPRP and fulfilling the planned targets of the First Five-Year Plan of the country's national economic development.

Together with all the socialist community countries the LPDR pursues the peace-loving foreign policy and steadily supports their tireless efforts, proposals and initiatives aimed at removing the threat of a nuclear war and at ensuring universal peace and security and wages a persistent struggle for establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The message points out that the fraternal relations of friendship and co-operation between Mongolia and Laos based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are developing successfully with every passing year in accordance with the treaty of friendship and co-operation between the MPR and the LPDR of 1979.

FOREIGN TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

BK060745 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 5 -- Delegations from Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and the World Federation of Trade Union (WFTU) arrived here on Monday morning for the first congress of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU].

The head delegates are Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions; Somboun Vongnoubountham, member [as received] of the Central Committee of Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice-president of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions; Vladimir Antonov, representative of Soviet Trade Unions in the Orel region; and Nemondry, WFTU secretary.

They were met on their arrival by Heng Teav, KFTU vice president; Nguyen Hoa, counsellor to the Vietnamese Embassy; Iosif Kolesnikov, counsellor to the Soviet Embassy; Viangngeun Sagnavong, attache to the Lao Embassy.

OFFICIALS VISIT, THANK PRK, SRV ARMY UNITS

BK301336 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 30 -- Visits were made to Kampuchean and Vietnamese Army units in Phnom Penh and on the northwestern border today, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary (December 2) of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

The callers were led by Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council and vice president of the National Council of the front; Sin Song, deputy minister of the interior; and Min Khin, deputy secretary-general of the front's National Council.

Together with the combatants, they recalled the emergence of the front during the uprising of the Kampuchean people, with the assistance of Vietnamese Army volunteers, to overthrow the genocidal clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan.

They expressed profound gratitude to Vietnamese combatants, who have given their blood, even their lives, for the just cause of the Kampuchean people. They spoke of their great joy to see the congruous development of the friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

The Kampuchean and Vietnamese combatants, for their part, warmly thanked the People's Revolutionary Party, the government and the people of Kampuchea for assisting them in every way in their revolutionary tasks. They said they were determined to defend Kampuchea and to help further strengthen the ties of friendship between Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union.

DEFENSE MINISTER CABLES CUBAN COUNTERPART

BK030734 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 27th founding anniversary of the fraternal Cuban Revolutionary Army, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party's Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK defense minister, sent a message to General Raul Castro Ruz, defense minister of the Republic of Cuba. The message says, among other things:

Dear Comrade Defense Minister, on the occasion of the 27th founding anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], on behalf of the KPRAF's combatants and in my own name, please allow us to express our warm and most cordial congratulations. On this solemn day we always remember the great heroism of the valiant and courageous FAR. The Moncada spirit has always remained with the FAR in the revolutionary struggle for national independence, peace, and socialism and which is now uniting as one to oppose every threat from the U.S. imperialists who are attempting to change the events of the 1 January 1959 great victory in the Republic of Cuba.

May the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two armies further develop and be strengthened for the common benefit of our two peoples, namely peace and socialism. May you enjoy good health and well-being. Through you, we would like to send greetings and wish the entire FAR new and greater successes in the tasks of defending and building the fatherland.

[Signed] PRK National Defense Minister Bou Thang

KANGTOAP PADEVOAT MARKS UNITED FRONT ANNIVERSARY

BK020958 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Dec 83

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Five Years of Struggle Full of Brilliant Victories Thanks to the Force of National and International Socialist Solidarity" -- date not given]

[Text] The golden book of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation was opened on 2 December 1978 at a time when our people were bereft of support, living in tears and blood, imprisoned in an open jail by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang -- lackeys to the Beijing expansionists.

The radiant sunburst of 2 December awoke the sense and will of the Kampuchean people of all strata, prompting them to rise up simultaneously and, in close cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese people and army volunteers to topple the diabolical regime of the Pol Pot hangmen and their accomplices, advancing irresistibly toward the glorious date of 7 January 1979.

Five years have elapsed since the birth of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation -- presently known as the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense. This period, though short, has been full of persistent, resolute struggle to overcome complex difficulties, and has been crowned with immense and brilliant success made possible thanks to the force of national and international socialist solidarity under the banner of the front.

Let by the KPRP over the past 5 years, the KUFNCD has fulfilled its important role in promoting unity among the masses and agitating them to unite as one to cope with all obstacles and deprivations, actively struggling to build while defending the fatherland and making it grow rapidly in all domains, thus bringing the international prestige of our PRK to new heights. The people of all strata -- peasants, workers, intellectuals, Buddhist clergy, ethnic groups, youths, and women of Kampuchean throughout the country -- have joined hands and pooled efforts to erase all the scars left behind by the genocidal regime.

The political event of 2 December has been indelibly inscribed in the hearts of the Kampuchean people, for our people from all walks of life are ever confident in the front and do not spare any effort to implement the political line of the party and front.



During a short period, the front has carried out outstanding tasks which have won the greater trust of the people and made them more optimistic about the future of their country. The people have pledged to make sacrifices and hold aloft the banners of combat and combat-readiness and solidarity and cooperation in all fields so as to bring more beautiful new chapters into the history of Kampuchea.

All activities of the front have enabled the people, ethnic groups, and authorities at all levels to further improve the living conditions and to more vigorously promote the work activities of the front in the provinces and cities and the three revolutionary movements of the party and state. By the end of 1983, these efforts have produced wonderful results in the political, military, economic, social, and diplomatic fields. These successes originate from the fact that the front National Council has correctly implemented its political line and Marxism-Leninism and held aloft the spirit of patriotism and proletarian socialist internationalism -- which is the principal and most important strategy of the Kampuchean revolution -- and particularly the cooperation and militant alliance with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and the fraternal socialist community and cooperation with the movement of struggle in defense of peace and the movement for national liberation all over the world.

The fifth founding anniversary of the KUFNCD National Council, 2 December, 1983, is a day permeated with joy and cordiality reflecting the brilliant victories of the unshakable force of national and international socialist solidarity of the entire revolutionary Kampuchean people.

On this solemn occasion, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces as a whole would like to unite as one with the Kampuchean people of all strata and with friendly Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union and other friends in fraternal socialist countries under the heartwarming banner of the front, and pledge to enhance the sense of patriotism and fight to fulfill the two strategic tasks set by the fourth party congress -- namely, to defend and to build the Kampuchean fatherland -- in order to safeguard the independence, peace, freedom, and happiness for our people from all walks of life.

#### 'KAMPUCHEA' NOTES FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF KUFNCD

BK021130 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0542 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Dec (SPK) -- The birth on 2 December 1978 of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, like sunrays, tore away the darkness in which the regime of Democratic Kampuchea had plunged the Kampuchean people, giving them new hope.

This was noted by the weekly, KAMPUCHEA, in an editorial dedicated to the fifth founding anniversary of the front. The newspaper went on: The 11-point declaration made by the Central Committee of the front in the liberated zone encouraged the insurrection of the Kampuchean people, who, in concert with Vietnamese combatants, inflicted lightning blows against the genocidal gang of hangmen.

The victory on 7 January 1979 by the Kampuchean people opened another chapter in their history and dealt a hard blow to Beijing's expansionist policy in Indochina, thus contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

With 14 members at its founding, the KUFNCD has not ceased to grow both in quality and size. During its second congress in September 1979, the number of front Central Committee members was 49, and during its third congress in December 1980, it was 80. At present, the front has nearly 23,500 listed members.

Over these past 5 years, the front has contributed actively and effectively to national reconstruction and defense efforts. Thanks to the propaganda work it has conducted within the masses, the new regime is winning the increasing trust of the people.

The newspaper also dealt with the contributions of the front in restoring 1,928 monasteries demolished under the Pol Pot regime and in increasing the number of bonzes practicing Buddhism in Kampuchea.

The progress of the revolution is largely attributable to the front. Therefore, the people from all social strata must take part in the building of the front organization in order to be able to achieve new successes in the implementation of the two strategic tasks of defending and rebuilding the fatherland, KAMPUCHEA wrote in conclusion.

#### SUCCESS OF VOICE OF KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE NOTED

BK030918 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Dec 83

"Station article" on success and development of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People during the past 5 years]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the real tasks and requirements of propaganda work, the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio is divided into 6 departments: local service, external service, art, technical, television, and administration. The ordinary daily broadcast in the national language is 5 and 1/2 hours and 8 and 1/2 hours on Sundays. The foreign language broadcast is 2 and 1/2 hours daily and includes 5 languages: English, French, Thai, Lao and Vietnamese.

The Voice of the Kampuchean People has set up relay stations in all provinces throughout the country and in a number of districts to create good conditions for our people to listen and follow the broadcasts. The significance of the daily propaganda broadcast is basically in accordance with the spirit of the KPRP fourth congress resolutions which set two strategic goals: firmly defending the foundation of independence and building the Kampuchean fatherland through stages and advancing step by step toward socialism.

Recently, the Voice of the Kampuchean People signed cooperation agreements with the radio and television services of seven friendly countries: the SRV, the LPDR, the Soviet Union, the GDR, the CSSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Hungarian People's Republic. These agreements are very important for the exchange of documentary items, songs, and experience in propaganda work. Furthermore, the Voice of the Kampuchean People was greatly honored by being admitted as a member of the Office International de Radio et Television (OIRT) [International Radio and Television Organization] and the radio and television commission of the socialist countries.

#### SIHANOUK FORCES ATTACK HENG SAMRIN, SRV TROOPS

BK050919 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Democratic Kampuchean forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk launched a heavy attack on Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces early this morning from their bases at Ta Tum opposite Surin Province.

The Sihanoukist Moulinaka forces attacked the Vietnamese-led Phnom Penh forces at Ching Village in Prasat Rongien in Oddar Meachey at 5 a.m. and fighting was continuing at 1 p.m. today. No reports of casualties had reached Thai field sources yet.

SITTHI POSTPONES U.S. TRIP UNTIL 9 DEC

BKO60149 BANGKOK THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has postponed his trip to the United States for talks with U.S. leaders on bilateral issues until December 9, informed sources told THE NATIONAL REVIEW yesterday.

The sources said that Sitthi was to have left for Washington today as guest of the U.S. State Department to hold talks with Secretary of State George Shultz during an eight-to 10-day visit, according to the sources.

Sitthi will also have a medical check-up in the United States, they said.

The agenda for talks between Sitthi and U.S. authorities is open-ended but the discussions are expected to deal with bilateral relations, including defence cooperation, between the two countries.

Informed sources earlier said that Sitthi would consult with the U. S. leaders over the possibility of U.S. President Ronald Reagan visiting Thailand early next year, but a U.S. spokesman later said the President could not make it here at least until after April, when he is schedule to visit China.

KING SENDS GREETINGS ON LAO NATIONAL DAY

BKO30838 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Today, 2 December, is the National Day of the LPDR. On this occasion his majesty the king has sent the following congratulatory message to the LPDR president.

On the National Day of the LPDR, I wish to convey my congratulations and good wishes for your happiness and that of your country and to the Lao people every increasing prosperity and progress. I hope that relations between our countries will strengthen as time passes.

GENERAL HAN GIVEN NEW DUTIES IN DEFENSE POST

BKO30320 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Controversial Gen Han Linanon has been given a newly-created post, in charge of planning and policy, at the Defence Ministry following his transfer from the slot as chief staff officer to Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek.

Gen Han said yesterday that Defence Permanent Secretary Gen Chamnan Ninwiset created the new post for him on Thursday.

"The new posting, known as planning and policies chief of the Defence Ministry, involves me in mobilization task in a state of war. In peace time, my duty is to oversee the operations of state enterprises that come under the Defence Minister such as the class organization and paper factory etc." Gen Han told reporters.

Asked about speculations of a possible Cabinet reshuffle, Gen Han, former Fourth Army Commander, said he did not believe that there would be a reshuffle. "I believe Gen Prem's position remains strong and I personally don't approve of any move to change for the worse, for example bringing in dictatorship," he said. He said politicians should not serve dictators who might want to usurp powers.

He said the present coalition government remains reasonably stable. "And whether the Parliament would reconvene or not doesn't really affect the government. After all, it's part of democracy," he said.

NHAN DAN VIEWS ANDROPOV'S EUROMISSILES STATEMENT

BK051246 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Nov 83

[NHAN DAN 30 November editorial: "The Soviet Union's Lofty Deed for the Sake of Peace and Security of All Nations"]

[Text] The extremely dangerous and adventurous U.S. act of frantically deploying new medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy poses a serious threat to the peace and security of the Soviet Union and other nations in this part of the world. Never before has the destiny of the European nations been intimidated so formidably as at present.

The important 24 November statement of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been warmly welcomed and fully supported by public opinion throughout Europe and the world. This is because it is a decisive, timely, and essential answer to the U.S. Administration's dangerous scheme and meets not only the legitimate security interests of the Warsaw Pact member countries but also the vital interest of peace of the peoples of Europe and throughout the world.

Comrade Andropov's statement is also a stern warning to the U.S. imperialists and their followers, who are obstinately implementing their plan for deploying new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This dangerous U.S. act is directly aimed not only at preparing for a nuclear war but also at serving its dark political schemes in the hope of launching a crusade against the Soviet Union and against communism and revolutionary and peace forces in Europe and the world, and plotting to turn 300 million people in Western Europe into hostages of U.S. nuclear policy.

This brazen act of provocation is against the will of hundreds of millions of people in Western Europe and on this planet, which is manifested in the movement for peace currently in the rise with the participation of millions of people in huge demonstrations opposing the arms race and the danger of nuclear war and demanding disarmament.

With this dangerous adventurous act, the U.S. Administration further exposes its aggressive and bellicose nature and extremely gross militarist foreign policy and shows its true colors as the most dangerous enemy of the peace and security of all nations.

Meanwhile, by allowing the United States to deploy new medium-range missiles on their soil, the Governments of the FRG, Britain, and Italy have committed a serious act that totally runs counter to the will and aspirations of their own peoples and the interest of security of their own countries, as well as to the interest of peace in Europe and the world. In voluntarily supporting the dangerous U.S. war plan, they must be heavily responsible for the consequences of their shortsighted policy.

The U.S. plan to deploy hundreds of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe with the hope of tipping the existing strategic military balance in Europe in its favor is only a fantastic illusion. The existing relatively logical nuclear balance -- the strategic military balance in general -- between the NATO bloc and Warsaw Pact member countries in Europe constitutes an important factor that helps ensure security and stability in that region. The Soviet Union and its socialist allies in Eastern Europe are resolved not to allow the NATO bloc to upset this balance and achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact member countries.



The Soviet positions and measures expounded in Comrade Andropov's 24 November statement are timely, decisive, and appropriate. These positions and measures are aimed at preventing the United States from using the Geneva talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons as a smokescreen to cover up Washington's dangerous act of beginning the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, and ensuring that the nuclear balance -- the strategic military balance -- in Europe is firmly maintained and that the United States is resolutely not allowed to upset this balance in an attempt to support its dark schemes.

Loyal to its socialist ideal, the Soviet Union always cherishes peace by struggling tirelessly together with other nations to ensure lasting and durable peace on earth. The Soviet Union does not seek to achieve military superiority; it only tries to do whatever necessary to firmly maintain the military balance in the interests of its own peace and security and that of all nations in the world.

The party, state, and people of the Soviet Union inexorably maintain their principled stand of opposing the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and advocating disarmament and working toward completely eliminating the danger of nuclear war. While insisting that all negotiations for disarmament be carried out on the principles of equality and mutual security, they are determined not to allow the United States to negotiate with trickery or to compel them to carry out disarmament unilaterally with the aim of upsetting the existing strategic balance on an attempt to achieve military superiority over their country,

The current bellicose militarist line and dangerous adventurous policy of the United States are manifested in two aspects. On the one hand, it tries to intensify the arms race and frantically prepares for a nuclear war in an attempt to drive mankind into an extremely dangerous new world war while, on the other hand, exerting efforts to counterattack the movement for national liberation and the countries with national independence -- such as invading and occupying Grenada, interfering in and provoking Nicaragua, creating an extremely dangerous situation in Central America and the Caribbean, and aggravating the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East -- and intensify its alliance with Japan and its collusion with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

Faced with this situation, all nations are compelled to remain vigilant and strengthen unity in order to step up the struggle to safeguard peace and national independence against all dark schemes of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with other international reactionary forces. It is certain that peace -- the fruit of the common struggle of the world people -- will be preserved and that the struggle for national sovereignty of the countries with national independence, which is being carried out in combination with the struggle to safeguard peace against the bellicose imperialist forces, will be maintained.

The important statement made recently by Comrade Andropov is a brilliant manifestation of the lofty deed and good will of the Soviet Union in its resolute struggle for the sake of peace and security of all nations. As Chairman Pham Van Dong put it in his 29 November statement, together with progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people vehemently condemn and resolutely oppose the U.S. policy of arms race and war provocation. The 24 November statement of Comrade Andropov is a sharp answer to the obstinate U.S. attitude. It also exposes to the world that the United States has used the negotiations and its deceitful peace offers to cover up its actual scheme; that is, to intensify the arms race to upset the strategic military balance in Europe, thus placing mankind before the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

The countermeasures expounded in Comrade Andropov's statement are totally correct, essential, and timely to ensure peace and security for the Soviet Union and the socialist community, as well as for other countries. The Communist Party, government, and people of Vietnam fully support that statement.

The Vietnamese communists and people once again affirm their full support for the Soviet Union's persistent policy of peace, and for the statement made by Comrade Andropov on 26 September, 27 October, and 24 November 1983. They also pledge to contribute most actively to the noble common struggle for the sake of peace and security of all nations on earth.

SRV-USSR GOODS EXCHANGE VALUE TO INCREASE

OW060819 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 6 -- The value of goods exchanges between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in 1984 will increase over 1983 according to a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1984 signed in Moscow Monday. Signatories were Vietnamese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Hoang Trong Dai and Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev.

Vietnam will deliver to the Soviet Union products of agriculture, forestry, light industry and handicrafts including coffee, tea, jute, fresh and processing vegetables, consumer goods, art craft goods and mineral ores.

The Soviet Union will deliver to Vietnam raw materials and capital goods including fuel, fertilizer, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemicals and transport means, as well as a number of consumer goods. Earlier in the same day, Vice Minister Hoang Trong Dai was cordially received by Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev.

HU YAOBANG'S JAPAN TRIP OPPOSED PEACE, PROGRESS

OW040551 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Station Commentary: "Ugly Tour"]

[Text] Hu Yaobang arrived in Tokyo right after U.S. President Reagan left Japan. What is the purpose of his visit? Is it for developing Sino-Japanese friendly relations or for safeguarding peace and stability in Asia? The aforementioned supposition cannot hold water if Hu Yaobang's words and deeds in Japan are taken into consideration. In Japan, Hu Yaobang bragged that China will never practice hegemonism and that it resolutely opposes hegemonism.

Western news agencies pointed out that the hegemonism China has been talking about implies the Soviet Union. Article 11 of the so-called Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, signed 5 years ago, touches on opposition to hegemonism. The treaty stipulates that coordinated action should be taken to oppose hegemonism. In fact, this means opposing the Soviet Union.

During his trip to Japan Hu Yaobang again struck up the old tune about opposing hegemonism in a plot to woo Japan into forming an alliance against the Soviet Union and the progressive and revolutionary forces in Indochina. Besides, Hu Yaobang also appealed to the ASEAN countries to unite as one in demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This has once again exposed China's ugly scheme of sabotaging the dialogue in Southeast Asia. Not only has the Beijing ruler's policy of hostility toward the three Indochinese countries not changed, but it has become increasingly insidious.

Hu Yaobang's trip to Japan has enhanced the collusion among China, Japan, and the United States, which is aimed at opposing peace and the progressive forces. Such collusion poses a direct threat to peace and stability in Asia as well as in the world.

In addition to the two aims of his visit mentioned earlier, Hu Yaobang desires to use Japanese technology to modernize China's war machine. To achieve this aim, Hu Yaobang played all kinds of tricks in Japan, promising that Sino-Japanese friendship will last long into the 21st century. But as the saying goes, "past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future."

China's scrapping and suspension of 17 Sino-Japanese economic contracts have discouraged Japanese businessmen, who worry that their investments in China will not be safe, that Sino-Japanese friendship will not last, and that the policy of opening to the outside world will change. What worries them most is the power struggle within the leadership in Beijing and whether there will be stability in China. Time will answer these questions. However, it can be affirmed that the collusion between the Beijing rulers and the imperialist and militarist forces will not serve the interests of the Chinese and Japanese people. Hu Yaobang's Japan trip has further exposed the Beijing power holders' true expansionist and hegemonist features.

#### SRV COMMEMORATES KAMPUCHEA REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

##### CPV Secretariat Directive

BK020729 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] On 29 October [thang muowif] 1983, our party Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Kampuchean revolution's victory 7 January 1979-7 January 1984.

The directive stressed: The date of 7 January 1984 marks the fifth anniversary of the PRK's National Day as well as the fifth anniversary of the revival of the Kampuchean people after their escape from the scourge of genocide. With the 7 January 1979 victory of the Kampuchean revolution and the defeat of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism, the system of the three socialist Indochinese countries took shape for the first time in the history of Southeast Asia, creating a situation highly favorable for peace and revolution in this region.

At present, the Reagan administration and warmongering imperialist forces are continuing to step up the arms race, poisoning the international climate, and maintaining and creating dangerous hotbeds of war in almost all strategic regions in the world, thereby seriously threatening peace and security of nations.

In Southeast Asia, the Chinese authorities, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries, are still doing their utmost to carry out a multifaceted war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries and fostering and using the Pol Pot clique in opposing the revival of Kampuchea. At the same time, they are resorting to cunning tricks to divide the three countries, scheming to drive a wedge between Laos and Vietnam, and continuing to take advantage of the Kampuchea problem to maintain tension and provoke confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries to serve their expansionist and hegemonistic schemes.

In this situation, satisfactorily organizing the fifth anniversary of the Kampuchean revolution's victory is a task of important significance not only for the struggle of the three peoples but also for the common struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and for peace throughout the world.

The Secretariat has decided on many tasks to solemnly commemorate the glorious historic day of the fraternal Kampuchean people and educate our people in ceaselessly strengthening solidarity with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

## VFF Organizes Solidarity Month

OWO21303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Kampuchea's successful revolution, the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee Presidium has decided to organize a Vietnam-Kampuchea solidarity month, extending from 2 December 1983, the founding anniversary of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, or currently the Kampuchean United Front for National Reconstruction and Defense, through 7 January 1984, the PRK's national day.

The VFF Central Committee Presidium urges VFF chapters at all levels to closely coordinate with all organizations affiliated to the VFF in celebrating the Vietnam-Kampuchea solidarity month in varied forms and through practical activities, with the aim of further developing the militant solidarity and special relationship between the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea and among the peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam in the struggle against the hostile policy of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, who have been colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

## Hanoi Establishes Amity Branch

OWO52100 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 5 -- The Hanoi branch of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association was set up today on the occasion of the 5th national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Mrs. Pham Hoang Anh, member of the Hanoi Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Women's Association, was made chairman of the branch.

Present at the inauguration ceremony were Le Xuan Dong, deputy-head of the Department for Propaganda and Training of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice president of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, Tran Hoai Nam, presidium member of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, and representatives of the C.P.V. Central Committee's International Department and public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi. Also present were Ambassador Sieng Saran and staff members of the Kampuchean Embassy here.

Speaking on this occasion, Ambassador Sieng Saran stressed that the setting up of the Hanoi branch of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association was a vivid manifestation of the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea in general, and between the people of Hanoi and Phnom Penh in particular. He wished the branch success in its noble task.

On behalf of the branch's executive committee, Mrs Pham Hoang Anh pledged to do her best to further consolidate and develop the special friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

## Editorial Marks KUFNCD Anniversary

OWO20813 Hanoi VNA in English 0742 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 2 -- The daily Nhan Dan today editorially acclaims the important achievements of the Kampuchean people during the past five years since the founding of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation on Dec 2, 1978.



The paper says:

"The foundation of the front, now known as the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence, with its political program has ushered in a new turning point for the Kampuchean people in their struggle to abolish the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphon clique, and the neo-colonialist domination of the Beijing reactionaries, and to build a happy life in genuine independence and freedom for the Kampuchean people.

"Over the past five years, the front, upholding the banner of national solidarity, has rallied all strata of people in efforts to overcome the heavy consequences left by the Pol Pot genocidal rule and to build a new independent and free regime.

"Uniting around the front, the Kampuchean people, with great confidence in the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the people's revolutionary party headed by General-Secretary Heng Samrin, have surmounted untold difficulties and trials and recorded remarkable achievements in all fields, especially in the consolidation of the revolutionary power and mass organizations at all levels, in building the People's Armed Forces, and in foiling all the enemy's sinister moves."

The paper goes on:

"The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the fine development of the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, considering this factor of prime importance for all victories of the three countries and a contribution to the defence of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole."

"The Vietnamese people pledge to do all they can to fulfill their internationalist duty in keeping with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries, thereby contributing to making the Vietnamese-Kampuchean militant solidarity green."

#### SRV DETAILS ASSISTANCE TO KAMPUCHEA TRANSPORTATION

OW052114 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 5 -- Two railway lines with a total length of 700 kms and 17,000 kilometres of road including 3,500 kms of highways in Kampuchea have been restored with Vietnamese assistance.

The Kampuchea communications system which had always been bad enough in the former regimes was seriously sabotaged by the Pol Pot remnants before fleeing the country in January 1979. At the time of liberation, traffic by road and railway was practically brought to a halt.

Immediately after the liberation of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese Government and the revolutionary government signed on Jan 18, 1979 a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation followed by an agreement on cooperation between the two communications and transport ministries. In furtherance of the latter agreement, Vietnam has sent many groups of experts and workers to help Kampuchea design and restore Highway No 1 linking Phnom Penh with Svey Rieng Province, recondition Highway No 19 in the northeast, restore the major ferry of Neck Luong, 40 kms southeast of Phnom Penh and dredge the Kompong Som sea harbour and the Phnom Penh River port to enable the accommodation of bigger freighters.

As for the railway service, Vietnam has sent 500 engineers and workers to Kampuchea to take part in filling bomb craters, reconditioning the roadbed, relaying the rails and sleepers, and restoring the signal system. Vietnam has also helped Kampuchea train managerial cadres for the railway service. After only one year, on February 9, 1980, the two main rail roads of Kampuchea were opened to traffic.

The Vietnam transport and communications service has also sent many units to help in transportation of food, in the transfer of displaced people back to their native villages and the supply of seeds, medicaments, household utensils, and other aids from Vietnam to Kampuchea.

The Hoa Binh automobile factory helped Kampuchea build a truck repair factory named January 7. The factory which was inaugurated at the end of 1981, can repair all the existing vehicles of Kampuchea.

#### VIETNAM GREET'S THAILAND'S NATIONAL DAY

##### Truong Chinh Greet's Thai King

OW041800 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 4 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his best wishes to King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand on the occasion of the latter's National Day and of the king's 56th birthday.

The president's message says:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Thailand and of Your Majesty's 56th birthday, I would like to extend my best wishes to Your Majesty. I wish Your Majesty and the queen the best of health.

"I wish the Thai people happiness and prosperity.

"May the friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries consolidate and develop!"

In his message to Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong wished the Thai people happiness and prosperity and the friendship between the Vietnamese and Thai peoples further consolidation and development. On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also cabled greetings to his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila.

##### Thai Envoy Reception

OW051601 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 5 -- The Thai Ambassador and Mrs Montri Chalichan gave a reception here this evening in honour of the national day of the Kingdom of Thailand and the 56th birthday of the sovereign King Phumiphon Adunyadet.

Present were Le Khac, minister of foreign trade, Ha Van Lau, deputy foreign minister, and Phan Anh, vice chairman of the National Assembly. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Hanoi.

At the reception, Ambassador Montri Chalichan and Minister Le Khac proposed toasts to the health of the king of Thailand, to the happiness and prosperity of the Thai people, and to the consolidation and development of the friendship between the peoples of Thailand and Vietnam.

DPRK PREMIER SENDS CONDOLENCES TO PHAM VAN DONG

OW011241 Hanoi VNA in English 0850 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 30 -- Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Monday sent a message of sympathy to Chairman Pham Van Dong over the great losses caused by storms and heavy rains in Thai Binh Province and the central Vietnam coastal areas. The message asked the chairman to convey profound sympathy to the population in the stricken areas.

HANOI WELCOMES GDR SOLIDARITY DELEGATION

OW011255 Hanoi VNA in English 0851 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 30 -- A delegation of the GDR Solidarity Committee President Kurt Seibt, head of the Control Commission of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, arrived here yesterday on a friendship visit to Vietnam.

The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples (V.C.S.F.O.P) held a ceremony here today to present the friendship order to President Kurt Seibt for his outstanding work in mobilizing the G.D.R. people to support and assist the Vietnamese People's socialist construction and national defence. Present at the ceremony was G.D.R. Ambassador to Vietnam Hermann Schwiesau. Also yesterday, the delegation paid a tribute at President Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum and conferred with the V.C.S.F.O.P.

POLISH LABOR DELEGATION TO DISCUSS JOB TRAINING

OW021001 Hanoi VNA in English 0917 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 1 -- Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh received here Tuesday the delegation of the Polish Labour, Wages and Social Affairs Ministry led by Deputy Minister Jozef Bury. With vice-chairman Tran Quynh were Hong Long, head of the General Department of Job Training, representatives of the Vietnam section of the Vietnam-Poland Joint Commission for Economic-Scientific and Technical Cooperation and of the Foreign Ministry. Representatives of the Polish Embassy were also present. Vice-Chairman Tran Quynh thanked the Polish party, government and people for their assistance and expressed the wish for further development of cooperation between the two countries. While here, the Polish delegation discussed with Hong Long a plan for cooperation in job training.

The delegation paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited the Gia Lam locomotive repair works, and attended the launching of the first freighter at the Polish-equipped Ha Long ship-building yard. The delegation left here yesterday.

SRV, FINLAND SIGN AGREEMENT ON BUILDING SHIPYARD

OW052056 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 5 -- An agreement on commissioning the Pha Rung ship repair was signed here today between the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Finland.

The agreement provides for the continued implementation of the agreements between the two countries on developing their bilateral cooperation, and of the agreement signed on October 17, 1978 on the building of the Pha Rung ship repair yard with the Finnish Government's assistance.

Under the agreement Finland will continue supplying materials, equipment and spare-parts, and experiences to Vietnam in repairing freighters with a capacity ranging from 10,000 to 15,000 tons.

Signatories to this agreement were Vietnamese Deputy Minister for Communications and Transport Tran Van Lu and Finnish Ambassador to Vietnam Esko Antero Lipponen.

#### NGUYEN CO THACH RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE

OW021023 Hanoi VNA in English 0921 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 1 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach received here today Sa'id Khalil al-Masri, acting representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Vietnam.

S.K. al-Masri informed the Vietnamese foreign minister of the latest developments in the Palestinian people's struggle and the present serious situation in Lebanon and the Middle-East as a whole.

Nguyen Co Thach expressed the Vietnamese people's and government's militant solidarity with and vigorous support for the just cause of the Palestinian people.

He said: "Now as before, the people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam resolutely support the heroic Palestinian people in their just and victorious struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists, for their inalienable and sacred national rights, including the right to self-determination and to return to their homeland and establish an independent and sovereign Palestinian state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Nguyen Co Thach strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for increasing its military forces in the Middle-East, causing a very strained situation there, grossly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, and seriously threatening the peace and security of nations in the Middle-East and the rest of the world. He demanded an immediate pull-out of the U.S. and Israeli troops, and other non-Arab forces from Lebanon, an immediate and total intimidation and threat of aggression against the Palestinian, Lebanese, Syrian and other Arab peoples.

A just and stable peace can be achieved only on the basis of a total withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and the guarantee to the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, the Vietnamese foreign minister stressed.

He expressed deep concern over the internal situation of the Palestinian resistance movement, and said: "The differences and division within the Palestinian resistance forces only benefit the U.S. and Israeli Zionists in their attempt to stamp out the just struggle of the Palestinian people, weaken the PLO, and eventually strike off the Palestine issue."

He called for the settlement of all differences in the movement through negotiation and democratic discussion, and pointed to the need of quickly restoring the unity and solidarity within the movement and of concentrating all forces on the fight against the common enemies -- the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists.



SRV CELEBRATES CUBAN ARMED FORCES DAY

## Van Tien Dung Message

BK021111 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 1 Dec 83

["Text" of greetings message from SRV Defense Minister Senior General Van Tien Dung to General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba -- date not given]

[Text] Comrade General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] of the Republic of Cuba:

On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, on behalf of the generals, officers, noncommissioned officers, and combatants of the VPA, and in my own name, may I extend to you, Comrade Minister, and through you, to all the generals, officers, noncommissioned officers, and combatants of the Cuban FAR, my warmest fraternal greetings.

Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Cuba headed by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the FAR have continuously grown and won one victory after another. Together with the entire people, the FAR have won great and comprehensive victories in building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Cuban homeland while actively discharging their lofty internationalist duty toward the fraternal nations.

At present, the warmongering, reckless, and stubborn Reagan administration is feverishly increasing its armed forces, facing mankind with the danger of nuclear war, and provoking war and tension in many regions of the world. It has blatantly invaded Grenada, intensified its intervention in El Salvador, and threatened to invade Cuba and Nicaragua, creating an extremely dangerous situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

In the face of this burning situation, the Cuban people and FAR have clearly shown their heroic character and high sense of revolutionary vigilance, standing ready to fight in defense of their beautiful Cuban homeland, the inviolable outpost of the socialist system in the Western Hemisphere, and contributing to the world peoples' cause of revolution and peace.

The Vietnamese people and VPA have been and will forever firmly support the struggle for independence, freedom, and socialism of the fraternal Cuban people and FAR. We have full confidence in your stalwart will and determined-to-fight-and-to-win spirit in the face of the U.S. imperialists' dark schemes and flagrant acts.

On this occasion, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude for the warm support and precious assistance which the party, government, people and FAR of Cuba have given the Vietnamese people and VPA in their revolutionary cause in the past as well as at present.

On the occasion of this historic day, may we wish the heroic FAR many more and yet greater achievements in all fields and outstanding fulfillment of their glorious tasks. We wish you, Comrade Minister, the best of health, many new successes in carrying out your weighty responsibilities, and happiness in life.

May we extend to you our revolutionary salutations.

[Signed] Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense

## Cuban Attache Hosts Reception

OW021939 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 2 -- Lieutenant-Colonel Cecilio Diaz Medina, military attache of the Cuban Embassy, offered a reception here tonight in honour of the 27th anniversary of Cuban Armed Forces' Day. Charge d'Affaires a.i. Salvador Capote and many staff members of the Cuban Embassy were present.

Among the guests were Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice minister of foreign affairs, and senior officers of the Vietnam People's Army, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecilio Diaz Medina and Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang proposed toasts to the remarkable achievements of the peoples and Armies of Cuba and Vietnam in their national construction and defence and to further development and consolidation of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and multiform cooperation between the two peoples and armies.

On this occasion meeting [passage indistinct] service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecilio Diaz Medina and staff members of the Cuban Embassy attended the meeting.

MOZAMBIKAN MINISTER THANKS SRV FOR FOOD RELIEF

OW060133 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 5 -- Aranda Da Silva, Mozambican minister of home trade and chairman of the Committee for Combating Natural Calamities, received Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Khac Huynh in Maputo on Nov 30, and expressed his thanks to the Vietnamese Government for sending food relief to drought victims in Mozambique. The relief included 2,000 tons of rice, and 500,000 meticals (Mozambican currency).

Minister Aranda Da Silva said: "The Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and the entire people of Mozambique consider this gesture of the Vietnamese Government to be a noble action, a vivid manifestation of the militant solidarity between the Mozambican and Vietnamese peoples, and a valuable support and encouragement to the Mozambican people."

Ambassador Nguyen Khac Huynh expressed his conviction that the Mozambican people, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party, would overcome all consequences of natural calamities, and bring production and living conditions back to normal.

BRIEFS

LEADER'S WORKS PUBLISHED -- Hanoi VNA November 28 -- On the occasion of its 35th anniversary (November 28), the "Van Hoc" (literature) Publishing House was published five literary works by leaders of the Communist Party and of state of Vietnam. These are "Prison Diary" by President Ho Chi Minh, "Our Country, Our People, Our Cause and the Artist" by Chairman Pham Van Dong, selected Poems by Song Hong (President Truong Chinh), Le Duc Tho and To Huu. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 28 Nov 83 BK]

AUSTRALIA

BK040930 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Vietnam's foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, will visit Australia between 15 and 20 March next year. Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, says Mr Thach's visit will help the two nations develop closer relations. Mr Hayden also said the visit would provide an opportunity to develop discussions he had begun with Mr Thach when he visited Vietnam last June and had continued at the United Nations.

Mr Hayden was referring to discussions on the issue of Kampuchea because of recent dispute between Australia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- ASEAN. Although Australia voted in its favour, it refused to cosponsor a UN resolution put forward by ASEAN condemning the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. Australia's position was that while it favored the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops it did not want to give tacit recognition to the Kampuchean coalition government because it included representatives of the former Pol Pot regime.

TIES TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH CENTRAL AMERICA

BK050636 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Australia has agreed to establish diplomatic relations with El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras. The announcement was made by the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, who said relations would be on the basis of nonresident accreditation. He said Australia intended to address the problems of Central America more directly and action had already been taken to respond to humanitarian problems.

Mr Hayden revealed that Australia had started accepting amnestied political prisoners from El Salvador under a special humanitarian program.

HAWKE CONGRATULATES PARTY LEADER ON ELECTIONS

BK040918 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has congratulated the Northern Territory's chief minister, Mr Evringham, on the Country-Liberal Party's easy win in yesterday's territory election. The Country-Liberal Party won 20 out of 25 seats in the territory's Legislative Assembly with the Labor Party winning the remaining 5 seats. Mr Evringham's party received a voting swing of more than 12 percent with the Labor vote declining by more than 9 percent.

Mr Hawke said the federal government would continue to work with the Northern Territory Government but was not afraid of implementing policies which have the support of the majority of Australians. He said despite the swing against the Labor Party there was no evidence to suggest that the federal government had lost the support of the people of the Northern Territory. However, the leader of the federal opposition, Mr Peacock, said the election result was a strong protest against the federal government.

BRIEFS

NEW PLANES FOR QANTAS -- Australia's national airline, Qantas, has won Federal Government approval to spend \$860 million on modernizing its fleet of planes. The Australian dollar is worth a little less than the American dollar. Qantas will buy three new Boeing 747 and six 767 aircraft over the next 3 years to replace six old 747 jumbo jets. The minister for aviation, Mr Beazley, said it would be the biggest single purchase in Australian airline history. Mr Beazley said the new 767's, with about half the passenger capacity of jumbo jets, would give Qantas a flexibility to improve its services out of small airports such as Darwin, Cairns, Townsville, and Adelaide. The deal with Boeing includes an arrangement for \$150 million worth of work to be carried out in Australia. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Nov 83 BK]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S SOMARE ARRIVES IN JAKARTA

BK031411 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Michael Somare this evening arrived in Jakarta to begin his week-long official visit to Indonesia. On arrival at the Jakarta International Airport at 1545 West Indonesia time, he was met by President Suharto and was accorded a ceremonial welcome with military honors. Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah, Cabinet ministers, ranking state officials and heads of friendly representation offices in Jakarta attended the ceremony.

After the welcoming ceremony, Prime Minister Somare and his 11-member delegation, including Minister of State for Public Services Anthony Siaguru, paid courtesy calls on President and Mrs Suharto at the Merdeka Palace and on Vice President and Mrs Wirahadikusumah at their residence on Teuku Umar Road No 61, Jakarta.

Formal talks between the Papua New Guinea head of government and President Suharto will be held on Monday at the Merdeka Palace to discuss further promotion of friendly bilateral relations and cooperation. During the week-long visit, Prime Minister Somare and his delegation will also visit Bandung, Yogyakarta and Bali.

Meeting With Suharto

BK051031 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Michael Somare has stressed that his government will give neither assistance nor encouragement to elements of any separatist movements from Irian Jaya. He said this during his talks with President Suharto this afternoon at Merdeka Palace. The talks lasted 90 minutes.

After the meeting, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono said that the private meeting between President Suharto and Prime Minister Somare was held in a very friendly and frank atmosphere. The two leaders, besides discussing further promotion of bilateral relations, also discussed international issues.

Prime Minister Somare briefed President Suharto on the results of the recent Commonwealth conference in New Delhi. On bilateral relations, he reiterated Papua New Guinea's stand of maintaining and further promoting friendly relations. He expressed the hope that not only trade relations but also mutual visits, particularly between people in the border regions, should be stepped up.

On this occasion, President Suharto briefed his guest on the basic development plan and the Indonesian people's basic philosophy. He also said that development in Irian Jaya is part of Indonesian development.

This afternoon the state guest from Papua New Guinea will visit the Cibinong cement factory and attend a state banquet hosted by President and Mrs Suharto tonight at the state palace.

AFP Report on Talks

BK051401 Hong Kong AFP in English 1050 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 5 (AFP) -- Indonesia's president told Papua New Guinea's [PNG] prime minister that Indonesia's plan to resettle a million people in Irian Jaya, which shares a common border with PNG, should not threaten PNG.



Many in PNG view the Indonesian transmigration policy, which involves moving mostly Javanese to the 800 km (500 mile) border area, as hiding expansionist aims. However, President Suharto told Prime Minister Michael Somare during a 90-minute talk that it was "only part of our national development in a bid to increase the welfare of the Indonesian people and has no other aim," according to Minister of State Lieutenant General Sudharmono.

Mr Sudharmono told reporters that the talk was held in a "cordial open and friendly atmosphere" that both leaders "fully understand the problem." [sentence as received]

"There is no intention whatsoever to create the slightest tension between our two friendly neighbours," Mr Sudharmono quoted President Suharto as telling the prime minister.

Prime Minister Somare told the press after the talks that he understood Indonesia's resettlement problems since his own country also had resettlement problems. He said President Suharto had not expressed concern about the separatist OPM [Free Papua Organization] Papua Free Movement activities but added that he briefed the Indonesian president on the matter. Mr Sudharmono said Mr Somare had assured Indonesia that PNG would not support the OPM movement. OPM separatists have found asylum in PNG after fleeing Irian Jaya, but Mr Sudharmono said possible action to be taken against the separatists had not been discussed.

Mr Somare told the press that problems associated with development in border areas were brought up by the two parties in order to reach a better understanding. Ways to increase bilateral trade were also explored in the talks at ministerial level, Mr Sudharmono said.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Imbakey Okuk of the previous PNG Government criticized Indonesia's transmigration program in Irian Jaya saying it was a "threat" to the native Melanesian culture. However, senior officials of the new government on recent visit to Irian Jaya praised the move as promoting development among the indigenous population.

#### Somare on ASEAN Membership

BK051443 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Michael Somare has stressed that his government will give neither assistance nor encouragement to elements of any separatist movements from Irian Jaya. He said this during his talks with President Suharto this afternoon at Merdeka Palace.

Meanwhile, in response to press questions, Prime Minister Somare said that Papua New Guinea has been considering the possibility of becoming a member of ASEAN. He said his government is awaiting any indication of such a possibility. So far, according to Prime Minister Somare, Papua New Guinea has been accorded observer status at ASEAN meetings.

#### State Banquet Held

BK051703 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] President Suharto has stressed that as a close neighbor Indonesia continues to pay attention to Papua New Guinea's development and progress under the wise guidance of Prime Minister Michael Somare. This was stated by the head of state at a state banquet in honor of the Papua New Guinea prime minister tonight at the state palace in Jakarta. According to President Suharto, friendship and cooperation are one of the main pillars of the Indonesian independent and active foreign policy. He said our national aspiration calls for an orderly and peaceful world where social justice prevails. Therefore, an atmosphere of mutual trust, mutual understanding, and friendship is being continuously developed with the ASEAN member nations and other neighbors in the West Pacific region.

President Suharto also said that in this uncertain world situation marked with political tension and economic crisis all nations should give a principled response. This response, according to President Suharto, is the establishment of a world order which guarantees more justice both in the political and economic sectors. On the other hand, we who stand among the ranks of the developing countries should not only wait for the arrival of a brighter time but should do something to improve ourselves.

Meanwhile, Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Michael Somare said his country wishes to continue its good relationship with Indonesia because much can be achieved through such a relationship. Speaking on the border between Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya, Prime Minister Somare expressed his happiness of the implementation of the procedures on traditional border crossing between the inhabitants along the common border. He attributed this agreement to the stable relationship between Papua New Guinea and Indonesia.

Prime Minister Michael Somare also said that his country accepted the special observer status in ASEAN and hoped for maintaining good relations with all ASEAN members. The state banquet hosted by President and Mrs Suharto at the state palace tonight was also attended by Vice President and Mrs Umar Wirahadikusumah, Cabinet ministers, ranking state officials, and other government officials. The function was preceded by an exchange of gifts and followed by a performance of regional dances.

#### GAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT 5 DEC

BK051021 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Gambian Foreign Minister Lamin Kiti Jabang has described his visit to Indonesia as greatly beneficial. He said this at the Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport this afternoon following the conclusion of his 5-day visit. He said he was impressed by development in Indonesia, particularly agriculture. In this connection, he said the bilateral technical cooperation agreement will be implemented in the near future.

In reply to a question by a reporter from Radio Republik Indonesia, the Gambian foreign minister said he was impressed by Muslim life in Indonesia. He accepted Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali's offer to send Gambian students to Indonesia's national Islamic institutes. He said this program is beneficial to Gambia and will be implemented in the near future.

During his stay in Indonesia, the Gambian foreign minister, besides having talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, also visited an agricultural project in West Java; an Islamic boarding school in Central Java, Yogyakarta; and Bali.

#### MOKHTAR LEAVES FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN DHAKA

BK051433 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja left for Dhaka, Bangladesh this afternoon to attend the annual foreign ministerial meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference. He told Radio Republik Indonesia that besides resuming the talks held at last year's conference, the main topic to be discussed at the Dhaka conference will be developments in the Middle East. In line with the Indonesian efforts and request, the conference will also discuss economic and technical cooperation among members of the organization.

On his way home on 9 December, Minister Mokhtar will make a stopover in Bangkok, where he will hold talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on the latest developments in Kampuchea. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is expected to be back in Jakarta on 11 December.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR: COMPROMISE POSSIBLE ON AMENDMENTS

BK051205 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sat. -- The government is willing to compromise on the constitutional amendments but it will not concede the basic principles governing parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said today the compromise offer to the rulers still held good, but he indicated there may be changes in the wordings.

"Maybe they (the amendments) will be reworded. Words may be changed but the principles will remain.

"There is no running away from the basic concept of parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy. These are not bargaining points."

"Parliament will remain supreme and the rulers will be constitutional monarchs," he said underlining the government's stand that the king does not have a right to withhold assent to bills passed by Parliament and that the amendments were not aimed at doing away with constitutional monarchy and turning the country into a republic as alleged by some quarters.

He was speaking to reporters after chairing a three-and-a-half-hour meeting of the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Supreme Council here this morning.

Asked about the possibility of the amendments being gazetted without royal assent, he said:

"This is a legal matter. I don't know if it is possible but we will consider it."

There would have to be consultations on the legal implications of such a move. It is understood that UMNO youth call for the government to gazette the bill was considered at length by the Supreme Council.

"We'll find ways and means to solve the problem," said Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir. "But we feel we should be able to solve it amicably."

While declining to reveal the government's next step in trying to break the deadlock over the amendments, the prime minister, who is also UMNO president, said the UMNO compromise formula that was first offered and rejected by the rulers at the November 20 meeting with a Supreme Council delegation, still stands.

"We're still trying to find a solution, so we won't be difficult in any way," he said, looking confident and cheerful. "We still have the formula."

He said if it was necessary, UMNO would meet the rulers again. "There is some unofficial contact still. This is an indication that there is some way out (of the impasse)."

Asked whether UMNO would initiate the next meeting or wait for the rulers to call for one, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said it could be initiated by either side. "People do change their minds," he remarked.

It is understood that the compromise offered by UMNO included:

-- Withdrawal of the amendment to "Schedule Eight" of the Federal Constitution which would make a bill passed by the State Legislative Assembly law with or without the ruler's assent.

--Extending the 15-day lapse to 30 days before a bill passed by Parliament becomes law, with a new provision for the king to register any disagreement on any bill, after which it would go back to Parliament for further debate.

The new bill would then be presented to the king and it would become law after 30 days, with or without the king's assent.

It is understood that this original offer might be modified as many UMNO members and leaders felt that this concession was too "excessive".

--Dropping the amendment to Article 150 which gives the prime minister the right to declare an emergency.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the king was agreeable to signing the bill. "As I understand it, he agrees. The power is in the king, as one of the rulers has to respect the opinion of the other rulers."

He said the government had also not set a time frame to solve the problem, as that would be difficult. "But we'll try to be as fast as we can."

When asked why he did not lead the UMNO delegation in the meeting with the rulers on November 20, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he had, in his capacity as prime minister, met the rulers much earlier at the Oct 13 conference of rulers in Kota Kinabalu.

"If I were in the delegation, the rulers would be hearing the same views again. But with a delegation comprising other people, particularly non-government leaders, the rulers could hear different views," he said.

#### 'Positive' Message From Rulers

BK060829 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] The prime minister has received a message from the Malay rulers in connection with the Constitution amendments bill. In disclosing this today, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed described the message as a positive one. The message was handed to him during last Saturday's meeting of the UMNO's [United Malays National Organization] Supreme Council through a third unofficial party. The prime minister was speaking to newsmen after opening a polyclinic in Port Klang, Selangor, this morning.

Earlier, tens of thousands of people gathered at the Marine Club field in a massive show of support for his leadership. Addressing the gathering, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir expressed confidence that the impasse over the constitutional amendments bill will be solved very soon.

#### LIBYA TO PROVIDE AID TO ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

BK041200 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Libya and Malaysia have signed an exchange of notes on the cosponsoring of the International Islamic University in Kuala Lumpur. It was signed by Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi and his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie.

Libya is the first country to sign an agreement to cosponsor the university. It provides for the sponsoring of lecturers from Libya besides scholarships for students.

Mr al-'Ubaydi told newsmen later the agreement would pave the way for his country to help Malaysia fulfill the objectives of the university. Mr al-'Ubaydi, who arrived yesterday for a 3-day visit, said the purpose of his coming was to promote better relations with Malaysia in various fields.



KBL REACHES COMPROMISE ON VICE PRESIDENCY

HK060038 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] First in the news, the solution of the vice presidential issue. A compromise on the ticklish vice presidential issue was reached by the Batasan members of the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] and Cabinet men in a closed-door 3-hour caucus yesterday. The consensus has provided that should a vacancy in the office of the president occur between now and 1987, a national election for president and vice president, who will both serve a full 6-year term, will be held not earlier than 45 days but not later than 60 days after the vacancy occurs; that with or without formal call, the Batasang Pambansa shall convene 3 days immediately after the occurrence of the vacancy, to fix the date for the elections; that the speaker shall head the government as acting president during the interim or the period of the vacancy.

The compromise was immediately described as acceptable by those who have been very much concerned over the question of the presidential succession. In Baguio City, President Marcos described it as an acceptable formula. He suggested that the plebiscite on this and other proposed amendments to the Constitution be held in mid-January. The president said the KBL need not meet in another caucus to decide on such matters.

The compromise sought to satisfy the popular clamor that the successor to the president be elected by direct mandate of the people.

MARCOS PROPOSES PLEBISCITE FOR JANUARY

HK060944 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] President Marcos today proposed that holding of a national plebiscite on 17 January next year for the purpose to ratify proposed amendments to the Constitution. The chief executive aired the proposal as he presided over a meeting of city and town mayors from Pangasinan and Ilocos Norte. The conference was held at a mansion house in Baguio City.

The proposed constitutional amendment includes electoral reform, like the removal of block voting. Another amendment calls for the holding of elections for president and vice president within 2 months after a vacancy appears in the presidency before 1987. President Marcos convened today a meeting of the city and town mayors to strengthen the political organization of the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] particularly in the two northern provinces of Pangasinan and Ilocos Norte.

AGRAVA BOARD DISCOURAGES FOREIGN DEPOSITIONS

HK050428 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The fact-finding board on the Aquino slaying says it will discourage depositions from foreigners who may have witnessed the Aquino killing. Board chairman Justice Corazon Agrava said testimony by deposition would deprive the board of one way of testing the credibility of witnesses.

[Begin Agrava recording] It is our policy to visualize, or to meet face-to-face, with witnesses. We probably will discourage depositions and encourage the testimony of witnesses who appear before us. [end recording]

Justice Agrava explained that this is why the board is willing to discuss terms and conditions with diplomatic missions of countries whose nationals were on the China Airlines flight which brought Aquino back home. More on this from correspondent (Bet Marcela Santos):

[Begin recording] Justice Agrava said that if it is imperative that the board should order the accommodation of [word indistinct] of a witness, it will do so.

Among those invited to appear before the board are the foreign newsmen who covered Mr Aquino's arrival, notably the Japanese freelance journalist who said he saw the actual killing. The journalist [words indistinct] has reportedly stated he will testify in Manila. The board said it has not received any official communication to this effect. At least 15 foreign newsmen are known to have joined Mr Aquino on his homeward flight, 10 Japanese nationals, 4 Americans, and 1 British national based in Hong Kong. [end recording]

AIR FORCE OFFICER SAYS GALMAN KILLED AQUINO

OW051945 Guezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Excerpts] A Philippine Air Force officer today identified Rolando Galman as the alleged assassin of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. The witness said he saw Galman aim his gun and fire at the back of the head of the former senator. More on this development with Jose Carlos.

[Begin video recording] [Carlos] The Agrava factfinding board will call to the witness stand a member of the AVSECOM [Aviation Security Command] intelligence who apparently was not authorized to be within the perimeter area secured by four teams tasked directly to protect former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. According to Captain Llewelyn Kavinta, leader of delta team, that AVSECOM intelligence man was Sergeant (Feromeno) Miranda who he saw lying prone by the wheel of tube 8 a few seconds after the shooting Aquino. Kavinta also told the board during his testimony today that Sgt Miranda, in polo barong [type of shirt] was carrying a shoulder bag whose contents he failed to inspect. He said, however, that the contents of the bag were as heavy as a gun or a book.

When he saw Miranda lying prone at the wheel, Kavinta asked the sergeant why he was there, but Miranda responded by standing up and raised his hands as if surrendering. Miranda then rushed to him and handed over the bag.

Kavinta said although AVSECOM intelligence men had free access to the tarmac area, no one was supposed to be within the perimeter area secured by the four teams. In his testimony, Kavinta -- who was about 5 to 10 meters away from the bridge stairway said he was looking elsewhere when Aquino was shot. After he heard a shot, he said, he look towards Aquino and saw a man in blue at his back holding a gun upwards. He then ordered his men belong to delta team to take cover, but did not instruct them to undertake overt moves against that man, who appeared to be the assailant, since their task was to secure the nose of the plane.

He said that man was possibly below the plane when delta team and the other team were deployed around the plane bearing the former senator.

Kavinta also pointed out that late in the afternoon after the Aquino assassination the four teams held a debriefing session with Captain (Felipe Valerio, Jr), leader of the 805th Special Operations Squadron, presiding. He said that session tried to analyze what went wrong in the security arrangements and why, amidst a tight security cordon, a man was able to penetrate and shoot Aquino. He told the board that debriefing session did not come up with any answer.

(Valerio) was supported to take the witness stand today. However, he has been hospitalized with pneumonia. Tomorrow, the NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] doctor who performed the autopsy on Senator Aquino will testify before the board. [end recording]

FOUR REBELS, ONE MARINE KILLED IN BAGUIO

OW051520 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Four rebels belonging to the New People's Army and one Marine trooper were killed in an encounter shortly before noon today in Barangay Cawahan, Baguio District, some 38 kilometers west of Davao City proper.

Brigadier General (Aftemio Tadier, Jr), deputy commandant of the Philippine Marines and commander of the 3d Marine Brigade, said one of the four dissidents killed was one Amazon who died on arrival at the (Calinan) emergency hospital. The three other rebels are still unidentified as of news time. The Marine's name is also being withheld until the next of kin has been notified.

(Tadier) said the clash erupted when the Marine police team chanced on a group of eight rebels in the outskirts of Barangay Cawayan.

ENRILE DOUBTS NPA ABILITY TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE

OW031318 Quezon City RPM Television Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has assured the nation that the local communist movement is not strong enough to seize power. Indeed, he gave the assurances in an open forum shortly after his speech before the Rotary Club of San Juan in Green Hills and (Edwin Vargas) has these details:

[Begin recording] [Vargas] Enrile said the New People's Army [NPA] problem could have escalated at this critical period when people are taking to the streets, pressing their various demands on the government. Enrile cited four factors which could very well serve the NPA cause, but because of lack of strength, the NPA could not launch a massive armed offensive against the government. These factors include adverse reports on the health of the president, the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr, the present economic crisis and hysteria spawned by the succession problem. Enrile also touched on the government policy toward mass actions.

[Enrile] Very glad to note that the community at large has responded willingly and enthusiastically to all our efforts designed to maintain domestic peace and security, particularly in the light of continued mass actions and rallies -- the yellow ribbon revolution -- in various parts of the country. We appreciate the fact that except for some isolated cases of hooliganism perpetrated by lawless elements. These protest activities have been peaceful and ordered. The president has prescribed the policy of restraint and tolerance vis-a-vis the situation, and you may rest assured that our law enforcers will strictly adhere to this mandate of the national leadership.

[Vargas] Enrile added that there is no perceptible effort on the part of the Marxist government [as heard] to seize power because they do not have the capability to do it. [end recording]

FERTILIZER SUPPLY CONTINUES TO DECLINE

HK060039 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] The fertilizer supply situation has gone from bad to worse, with dealers' stocks running down in major farming areas. Industry sources said no letters of credit have been opened for the \$31 million worth of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients that major firms and distributors need to import from this month up to March. Sources said the planting of rice, corn, sugar, and cash crops will surely be imperiled if no letters of credit are opened next month.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Dec 8, 1983



